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LAST EDITION

NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL'S GROWTH IS EXTRAORDINARY

Expansion of This Organization Since War Declaration Is Rapid—Establishment of State and County Bodies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A remarkable example of enlargement of governmental activities resulting from the increasing responsibilities due to the international situation, is presented in the growth and expansion of the Council of National Defense. This council, although created under an act of Congress approved on August 29, 1916, was not fully organized until March 3, 1917.

Under the terms of the act mentioned, the council was charged, among other duties, with the "creation of relations which will render possible in time of need, the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the nation." Pursuant to this charge, there was established, on April 6, 1917, a department of the council to coordinate the state defense activities throughout the United States. This department later developed into the section on cooperation with states, with George F. Porter, who had been up to that time acting as an assistant to the director of the council, as chief of the section, which was, however, placed under the general supervision of the director.

This action was felt to be called for, owing to the fact that in several states, especially along the Atlantic seaboard, committees of public safety, or similar bodies, already had been organized and were each proceeding to work independently. Moreover, with the declaration of war a large number of other war organizations had sprung into being, while the growth of existing civic, benevolent and patriotic societies had been stimulated to undertake activities related to the war.

It was, perhaps, but natural that all of these organizations should turn to Washington for advice and information, and all such inquiries were turned over by the Government to the Council of National Defense. A twofold problem was herein presented, in that while it was felt to be necessary that there should be some centralizing organization established at Washington to serve as a clearing house, as it were, between the states, at the same time, the need was seen for maintaining the integrity of the organizations already existing, while placing them under some central body in each State.

It was in order to meet this need that Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in his capacity of chairman of the Council of National Defense, issued, on April 9, to the governors of all the states and to the commissioners of the District of Columbia, a request that they organize state councils of defense to cooperate with the National Council, and to be invested with broad powers, representative of the resources, industries and activities of each State. This action Secretary Baker followed up by calling a conference of the states.

This conference met in Washington on May 2, and remained in session two days. It was opened by Secretary Baker and later addressed by President Wilson at the White House, and to it every State in the Union sent representatives. Explanations of the outstanding needs of the United States in its prosecution of the war with Germany were given and a definite outline was proposed as to how the defense activities of the various states could best be linked up with the work of the Federal Government in that which was believed to be the most intelligent and efficient coordination for the nation's defense.

In the course of the conference the following resolution, proposed by the representative from Rhode Island and seconded by the Governor of Iowa, was unanimously adopted by the officially accredited representatives: "We, the representatives of the various states of the Union, assembled here in conference by invitation of the Council of National Defense, desire to express our appreciation of the opportunity the council has given us to become more familiar with the herculean task they are performing and the magnitude of the patriotic work they are accomplishing.

"We desire also to express our entire confidence in their ability to carry to a successful fruition their organized endeavors to assist the Government of the United States in the present emergency and to pledge each our several states to the fullest cooperation in any direction which may suggest itself to the Council of National Defense, wherein we as units may be now or may hereafter become helpful in this their great undertaking."

Less than four weeks thereafter state councils had been organized in nearly every State and by the end of June the chain of state councils had been completely forged. In every State the council for that State was created either by appointment of the Governor or by act of the Legislature. In those states in which official bodies of public safety were already in existence, these bodies continued their existence as the state councils of defense, whereas in those states whose legislatures have been in session since the beginning of the war, the state councils of defense have generally

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Army headquarters issued a statement today, which reads:

"Western war theater:
"Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: During the evening and at night the British were very active, especially between Arras and St. Quentin."

"Great losses were caused among the population of Menin and Halluin (southeast of Ypres), situated behind our front, by the enemy's fire and dropping bombs."

The German official report made public on Friday reads as follows:
Western war theater: Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: The artillery fire was weak throughout the day, but increased in a few sectors before nightfall, and revived at night temporarily in connection with our own and enemy reconnoitering."

Front of the German Crown Prince: The signaling post in the French Cathedral of Rheims was again observed to be active. From the afternoon onward a violent fire was directed against our position north and

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PATRIOTIC CENSUS TO HELP WAR WORK

Fourteen Hundred Tabulators in Springfield, Mass., to Register Service of Men, Women and Children of That City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—What is believed to be the first complete patriotic census of any city in the United States will be taken here next Sunday. Every one will be given a chance to enroll. Obligation incurred in signing is only that of proving loyal citizenship by deeds. Any service being rendered the nation by men, women or children of this city will be tabulated as well as the estimate of what may be expected from the residents.

Leaders in the work explain that support of the census is entirely voluntary and that enrollment entails no obligation other than that promised by the signing of the registration blank. This census is the outgrowth of the Syracuse (N. Y.) "war chest" plan, and those in charge expect big results not only in financial support but in increasing the interest in other war activities.

First proposed by the Chamber of Commerce, which is in control of the work, the census is in charge of a committee headed by Charles H. Hall, a local merchant. The primary object of the census, it is explained, is the equal distribution of the financial support of war relief organizations.

During this week meetings have been held to complete the plans for the 1400 tabulators and the householders have been informed by mail circulars, posters and other advertisements. In explaining "why your name should be on the census," the committee in charge says: "Because it is a roll of honor in the truest sense. It will be, as nearly as possible, an accurate record of the men, women and children of Springfield who are ready to do their share to win the war. You want to back up to the last ounce of strength and to the last dollar of our resources the brave boys on the battle line or wherever duty sends them on land or sea. It will make possible an equal distribution of the war burden and make unnecessary separate appeals for the support of every war activity that arises."

"Membership in this census signifies only that every citizen who is enrolled stands ready to do his utmost to win the war—it may be money, it may be service, it may be sacrifice that cannot be measured in money or service."

"Why a census? Our country calls upon every man, woman and child to declare their loyalty and to prove it in deeds. The service we can render in aid of the prosecution of the war will vary greatly and it cannot be measured in dollars and cents. As the war progresses new tasks must be undertaken and new burdens must be borne. By reason of this 'census of loyalty' we shall know on whom we can depend. This census gives you the privilege of registering your name as one eager to do your duty and ready cheerfully to bear your share of the country's great undertaking."

The census card, when filled, will give the following information: Names of all the family and residence; where any of the family are employed and how; the number doing patriotic service and in what capacity.

"No one will be asked to do that which will entail great hardships," explains a member of the committee in charge, "nor will the statistics gathered in this way be used to any one's embarrassment." One of the first results of this census is to be shown in the next Liberty Loan campaign in April. At that time the people will be called upon to give such aid as was promised in this census. Other ways in which the census is expected to prove of value is in increasing the number of war gardens and in the support of a "war chest" to meet the call for funds from the various national war relief organizations.

FRENCH BUDGET IS PASSED
PARIS, France (Saturday)—The Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 460 to 5 has approved the budget for the second three months of 1918.

DUTCH PAPER ON SHIPPING DEMANDS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—"The demands made by the Entente on Holland are bitterly hard," says the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, in commenting upon the statement made to the States General by the Dutch Foreign Minister with regard to the negotiations with Great Britain and the United States. It adds:

"Moreover, to grant some of them, as appears from the résumé of the discussions with Germany, would lead to Germany refusing to renew the economic agreement with Holland. The future can only be regarded as very somber."

Germany and Holland

By United Press
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday)—The Berlin Foreign Office and German army and navy officials have considered what action they will take in the event of the Entente's seizure of Dutch shipping, according to information received here today. The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger declares there is no prospect of Holland agreeing with the Entente's demands.

FRENCH CHARGES ARE SUBSTANTIATED

Von Bethmann-Hollweg Admits Claim That Germany Demanded Possession of Toul and Verdun as Guarantee

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)

In an interview published in the Neueste Nachrichten of Berlin, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg admits the truth of the statement, made recently by Stephen Pichon, French Foreign Minister, respecting Germany's attitude toward France at the time of the outbreak of the war. M. Pichon said that on July 31, 1914, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, then German Chancellor, instructed Baron von Schoen, then German Ambassador to Paris, to demand that France, if she desired to remain neutral in the war between Russia and Germany, should hand over to Germany, as a guarantee of neutrality the fortresses of Toul and Verdun, to be occupied until after the war.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg says: "The Russian general mobilization furnished indisputable proof that those factors which wielded power in Russia over the head of the Emperor desired war in all circumstances. My instructions to Baron von Schoen on July 31, 1914, have been brought to light. But what have these instructions to do with Russian mobilization and the attitude of France? Russian mobilization was on the march before these instructions were written, and the French Government had no knowledge whatever of these instructions when replying to our question as to whether, in case of war with Russia, it would remain neutral. The French Government simply declared it would do what the interests of France demanded. It is well known that these instructions were never acted upon; consequently they had not the slightest influence on the actual course of events."

Continuing, the former Chancellor said: "No one could seriously doubt that we had not only to fight against

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PARLIAMENTARY SESSION SHOWS JAPAN AUTOCRATIC

Reveals How Far Nation Is Removed From Popular Government—How Japan Stands With Regard to Russia

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan.—The present session of the Japanese Parliament or Diet has been fruitful of one demonstration. It has clearly shown how far the Japanese nation is removed from parliamentary government, the absence of responsibility of the Government to Parliament and the powerlessness of the press. The present administration is a government without a party. It succeeded a government dependent on a party, it is true, but then the nation reverted to original conditions.

The Terauchi Administration is reactionary and bureaucratic. It succeeded to power when the innate bureaucracy of Japan, having given ground for a brief space to the liberal and popular administration of Count Okuma, realized one day the fact that "the people" talked as if they had a voice and the "Kenseikai" or Constitutional Party, being in the majority in Parliament, supporting a purely commoner administration, really believed the dawn of constitutionalism had begun and that "party," meaning the "Kenseikai," was going to have its day. Then it was that Prince Yamagata, the last of the great "Genro" or Elder Statesmen, who had ruled the country for half a century

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COMPROMISE TAX BILL IS ACCEPTED

Mayor Peters Proposes a \$3 Increase for This Year With No Increases in 1919 and 1920

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A compromise offer of Mayor Peters on his tax bill now before the Legislature for an increase of \$3 in the rate this year as the bill provides, but not any increase in 1919 and 1920, has been accepted by the Boston Real Estate Exchange, and the Mayor said today that he has received intimations that the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange would take similar action on the compromise.

Real estate interests in particular were opposed to the bill as originally drawn, and the Mayor, in view of that opposition, acceded to eliminate the feature providing for higher taxes in 1919 and 1920 for civic development. By the compromise measure about \$1,500,000 will be placed at the disposal of the Mayor for repairing and repaving streets.

The Mayor said today that as soon as the compromise measure is enacted into law, he will appoint a committee to study the conditions of the streets and make recommendations for their betterment. This committee would consist of five members, the chairman to be appointed by the Mayor, and one member each by the City Council, Chamber of Commerce, Boston Central Labor Union and real estate interests of Boston.



Count Okuma

Former Japanese Premier whose liberal and popular administration was succeeded by that of Field Marshal Count Terauchi

BERLIN HAS "VITAL" WAR CONFERENCES

Kaiser Goes to Capital From Hamburg—Meets Chancellor and von Hindenburg—Reichstag Party Leaders Consulted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Berlin reports that the Kaiser arrived there on Wednesday morning from Hamburg and conferred in the afternoon with the Chancellor and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and subsequently the Chancellor received the Reichstag party leaders, which points to "vital war decisions."

Germany Ready, Says General

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Germany is now stronger than her enemies in men, matériel and air forces, and in tanks as well, General von Ludendorff declared in an interview in the Cologne Volks Zeitung. The general said that the enemy was welcome to attack and would find Germany ready, and that if he was not inclined to make peace, he would have to fight.

"Our front in the west is now much more favorable for us than it was last year," General von Ludendorff told the interviewer. "How difficult the situation was must be gauged from the fact that we had to restore calm in the east and defeat Italy in the south. But now we are stronger than the enemy, both as regards men, matériel, aerial forces, tanks, everything, in fact, of which he boasted is standing in readiness on our side in the greatest abundance."

"If the enemy wishes to attack now let him do so. He will find us ready. If the enemy does not want peace, he will have to fight, and this fight will, of course, be the most tremendous of the whole war. With God's aid we will obtain a German peace, not a doubtful peace."

Rumor of Peace at Russia's Expense

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Replying to an inquiry as to whether there was any truth in the rumors that proposals had been received from Germany for a peace at the expense of Russia, Lord Robert Cecil, the Minister of Blockade, said in the House of Commons on Friday:

"As far as I know, no such proposals are being considered, or will be considered."

German Troops Massed

BRISTOL, England (Saturday)—Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, speaking here on Wednesday, declared that the disposition of the German armies on the British front was most remarkable.

"They have placed mass upon mass," he said, "and Germany's military object will be to strike at England. I have no doubt Germany will strike, not only at our forces in France but also, if she can, at the heart of England." He urged men up to 50 to join the home defense.

Dr. Solf on German Colonies

By United Press
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—The German Colonial Secretary, Dr. Solf, speaking in Cologne, declared that the only lasting peace possible would come when Germany's colonial wishes were considered to a greater extent than in the past.

JOHN DILLON WILL STATE NATIONALIST POLICY TOMORROW

Irish Nationalist Leader Reserves Pronouncement Until Then—Desires Irish Unity—Possible Advances to Sinn Fein

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Mr. John Dillon is to deliver his first speech as Nationalist leader tomorrow (Sunday), he informed The Christian Science Monitor representative, and does not wish to make any statement until then. It may be said, however, that his desires are set keenly and even passionately in the direction of restoring Irish unity. In this connection, there is some speculation in Irish political circles, and in the press, as to whether he will make any advance to Sinn Fein. Some little time ago, in a letter to the Freeman's Journal, Mr. Dillon, in effect, held out his hand to Mr. De Valera, but, almost immediately, withdrew it.

Probably, no Nationalist leader could be so successful as Mr. Dillon in reaching any possible understanding with the more moderate Sinn Feiners, in contradistinction to the merely revolutionary and anarchist element. Sinn Feiners have always appreciated his outspoken condemnation of the Easter week executions, and the efforts he made to prevent them, whilst his decided attitude on the land question also commends him to them. It is not impossible that the governing authorities or the Sinn Fein might be willing to meet him half way.

Mr. Dillon recently proposed a truce between the Nationalists and the Sinn Feiners, the latter to contest no more by-elections, but to await the general election to test the country's feeling. His Sunday speech, however, must be awaited for a real declaration of policy.

There was little doubt Mr. Dillon would be offered the leadership of the Nationalist Party, although some people thought the discussions might end in Mr. Devlin being elected leader. The only question was whether Mr. Dillon would accept the leadership offered him on the motion of Mr. Devlin, and, as he has done so, his friends say that Joseph Devlin, who is a disinterested and patriotic Irishman, will give him loyal support. Mr. Dillon himself, many years ago, when the minority and majority parties of the Nationalist Party coalesced, gave way to Mr. Redmond, who was then appointed leader.

The new leader has a strong and interesting individuality. He received the representative of The Christian Science Monitor in his studio, which gave obvious signs that he was an enormous reader. Every table was massed ceiling high with papers, newspapers and manuscript. Books also were everywhere. One of Lord Morley's works, which lay on a table, showed signs of being much read, and Mr. Dillon remarked that he loved both the book and its writer, who was a dear friend of his. As to Ireland, Mr. Dillon clearly thinks the present situation terrible, but he placed new hopes on Home Rule. Mr. Dillon, of course, is not a man to be alarmed by an expression of extremist views. Commenting on some statement made coupling Russia and Ireland together, he remarked that all revolutionaries were called adventurers. "I myself," he said, "have been in jail several times for doing what I thought would help my country." He has strong views on Irish education, and remarked that the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that education in Ireland was worse than in any country in Europe except, perhaps, the Balkans, but, with Home Rule, he thought this might, and he hoped, would be remedied.

"By what process of reasoning the school authorities can cut scholarship ratings for such a cause is beyond me, but I bow to the ruling and fill in the blanks."

"In order that the Board of Education may have all the highly personal information it seems to crave, I wish to say further that I am 39 years old, take a bath every day, cannot eat pumpkin pie without discomfort and that I have read all of Mark Twain and some of the Bible."

"My wife is younger than I, bathes at least twice a week, brushes her hair a hundred strokes night and morning, and is an Episcopalian of Quaker descent. If any further information of our home life and habits is essential to my daughter's protection in the matter of her scholarship rating, I stand ready to supply it."

HIGHER RANK URGED FOR MEDICAL STAFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Surgeon-General Gorgas, appearing before the Senate Military Affairs Committee on Friday, urged that the higher ranks in the army medical reserve corps be created. He advocated the reporting out of the bill of Senator Owen of Oklahoma, which provides for the 35 major-generals, and the same number of brigadier-generals. General Gorgas said the army now has enough officers of lower rank for an army of 2,000,000 men, there being 20,000 officers in the regular and reserve forces.

The general staff, it is understood, is opposed to the proposition of the Oklahoma Senator and the Surgeon-General, while the President is said to be in favor of it. Army officers, as a rule, are opposed to any proposition that would place the medical staff on a level with the regular military army, the opposition being based purely on military grounds, and not with any prejudice.

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with the Foreign Relations Committee, he will exert it to the fullest extent to keep the resolutions in question submerged in committee. The chairman of the committee does not take the drive seriously, but his disapproval of the attempt to raise such an issue at the present time was none the less positive, leaving no room whatever for doubt as to the position he takes on this question.

Senator McPherson, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, always active in the promotion of Anglo-Saxon unity, pointed to the fact that Great Britain is known to be putting forth every effort to solve the Irish trouble in the midst of a great war, and that recent history has amply proved the detrimental and embarrassing results of wild-cat schemes fostered abroad by irreconcilable and disaffected enemies of the United Kingdom. "Any individual," said the Senator, from North Dakota, "who fails to see and to recognize that the fundamental axiom for success in the war is absolute cooperation between this country and Great Britain, must have a peculiarly distorted vision, or lacks patriotism, or both. Furthermore," he said, "we in the United States must realize that Great Britain has thus far been fighting our battles as well as her own; a blow at her is a blow at the heart of the enemy of Germany, and cannot but hurt us. How can we possibly approve of any move here that might embarrass her when all our efforts must be directed to taking over some of her tremendous burdens?"

Senator Kenyon, who recently made a tour of the battle fronts, and who told the Senate of the enormous sacrifices made by Great Britain and France for civilization at stake, on being asked his opinion on the propaganda carried on in the national capital, characterized it as singularly mischievous and inopportune. "America and Great Britain," he said, "are engaged in a common cause, not the settling of the Irish question, but the elimination of the German menace and the restoration of peace and freedom to the world." The Senator from Iowa went on to say that it is beside the question at the present moment to discuss who shall or shall not go into a peace convention, the composition of which must necessarily depend, not on any prearrangements, but on the Allies winning the war.

Other senators expressed opinions to the same effect. The harmony and close bonds of relationship existing between the United States and Great Britain were freely referred to as part of the beneficent and far-reaching results of the war, and any attempt to interfere with the growth and continuity of such sentiment was deprecated in the strongest terms. Several senators pointed out that a discussion of the Irish question, or any proposals as to its disposition, made at the present time in Congress, might seriously interfere with the success of the Irish convention in just the same way as the schemings of Irish-Americans and German propagandists encouraged and fomented the trouble which culminated in the Seif Fein rebellion and the disastrous adventure of Roger Casement.

SERBIANS OPPOSED TO A COALITION CABINET

CORFU, Greece (Saturday)—Prince Alexander, heir apparent to the Serbian throne, after receiving the resignation of the Cabinet, headed by Nikola P. Pachitch, which was formed on June 25, 1917, conferred with Mr. Bratchinatz, president of the Skupstina, who asked the prince to receive heads of the various parties to discuss the crisis with a view to forming a coalition cabinet. The prince received the party leaders, as well as others prominent in Serbian political circles, but the idea of a coalition cabinet met with opposition.

TORPEDO FAILS TO EXPLODE
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The hospital ship Gullford Castle, which was unsuccessfully attacked in the British Channel by a German submarine, in a former Union Castle liner of 2200 tons, and was returning from South Africa with about 450 wounded from East Africa. The first torpedo was out-manoeuvred, but the second struck below the water line on the port side, failing to explode, although causing a considerable hole. The vessel reached port safely on Monday morning.

PRISONERS IN SWITZERLAND
BERNE, Switzerland (Thursday)—Switzerland now shelters 26,000 interned war prisoners, according to a recent census. Sixteen thousand are French, English and Belgian, while 10,000 are Germans. In addition 7000 relatives of interned men are visiting here. Owing to the scarcity of food no further visitors for a long stay will be accepted.

RUSSIAN REPLY TO WILSON MESSAGE

Pan-Soviet Congress Adopts Resolutions of Appreciation of Americans—Hopes Masses Will Overthrow Capitalism

By United Press
PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—President Wilson's message of sympathy to the Russian people was read to the Pan-Soviet Congress at Moscow amid a silence interrupted by murmurs regarding the Japanese situation. The Congress, which met to vote on the ratification of the German-Bolshevik peace terms, adopted a resolution in reply to President Wilson's message. The resolution read:

"The Congress of Soviets expresses its appreciation to the American people, particularly the toilers and those who are being exploited, for their sympathy toward the Russian people, at a time when the Russian Socialist Republic is experiencing its greatest hardships.

"The Republic takes advantage of President Wilson's message to express to all peoples, perishing and suffering as a result of the imperialistic war, its warm sympathy and confidence that the time is not far distant when the masses will overthrow capitalism and establish a Socialistic society, which alone is capable of giving a lasting and just peace and assuring the welfare of the toilers."

Mr. Lenin addressed the Congress. In part, he said:

"The broad masses are undergoing self-discipline. We are compelled to stand up to the world, but we will stand it without surrendering our positions.

"We have the right to expect aid from our only friends—namely, the proletariat of all countries, who will understand that we are defending socialism, not militarism.

"Tens of millions of Russians must be made to understand this. First we must conquer the present chaos; otherwise we will be unable to defeat the international bourgeoisie. When the international proletariat hurries to our aid, we will win."

The Justice Commissary, Mr. Steinberg, declared his opposition to the peace terms.

Peace Treaty Ratified
PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—Reports from the All-Russian Congress of Soviets, meeting at Moscow, state that, by a vote of 453 to 30, the Congress decided to ratify the peace treaty with the Central Powers.

Mr. Ryazanov, a prominent Bolshevik theorist, and representative of all the professional unions, resigned from the Bolshevik party after the vote.

The congress is being held in the banquet hall of the Nobility Club, where the former Emperor often was entertained. Soldiers, sailors and peasants formed a majority of the 1164 delegates present. Mr. Sverdloff, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the congress, presided. The Bolshevik members number 732 and there are 38 Social Revolutionists of the Left.

Mr. Tchitcherin, the acting Foreign Minister, read the peace terms. It was decided that peace should be considered first, and after that the permanent removal of the capital from Petrograd and the election of a new Central Executive Committee.

The Caucasus Government has issued a statement in which it refuses to endorse the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty ceding Kars, Batum and Ardahan to Turkey, and declares that peace with Turkey can only be signed with the Caucasus Government, which has sent its own delegation to Trebizond to discuss peace.

In view of the repeated violation by both the Germans and Russians of the line of demarcation fixed for the Pskov front, the Germans have demanded the establishment of a new line 10 versts east of the present Russian position. A German official explanation of this change in the line is that it is necessary to strengthen Germany's strategic position.

NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL'S GROWTH IS EXTRAORDINARY

(Continued from page one)

been created by act of legislature, with appropriations and varying, but broad, powers.

By June 18 no less than 14 state councils had been established by legislative enactment. The national council has from the start recommended such action where possible, and with a view to furthering it has sent information and advice to the governors and the chairmen of the state councils of all states where legislatures have been in session. Even in those states, however, where the adjournment of the Legislature has made legislative enactment impossible, the state councils nevertheless have considerable authority, owing to the fact that in addition to such powers as accrue to them as agencies of the Governor, their prestige is considerable, largely due to their position as the official war organization of the State.

In addition to helping in the formation of this system of state councils, the section on cooperation with states above mentioned has concerned itself with the development and promotion in each State of a system of county and other subsidiary councils of defense. As a result such systems have been established in most of the states and in some cases they are extending even to townships and municipalities.

Through its efforts in this direction the section is said to be aiming at the development by each state council of a complete system of local councils of defense, whereby an organization may be established through which a connection is effected between the Federal Government and the individual citizens.

MR. HENDERSON ON DURABLE PEACE

British Labor Spokesman Favors Only a Peace Based on International Justice

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The most critical stage of the whole history of the war has been reached, in the opinion of Arthur Henderson, Secretary of the Labor Party. Speaking in London at a woman suffragist celebration today, he said:

"I have been imagining during the last few days, having regard to what has taken place in Russia, that some German emissary might come along and say, 'Why do we fight? Why cannot we settle it? We are prepared to come to a compromise with you regarding colonies, and we are prepared to make considerable concessions to France with reference to Alsace-Lorraine.'"

"That would be a cynical peace, containing the seeds of future war. It would not be a clean peace and it would not be an honorable peace. It would be the desertion of Russia, and the women of this country must stand against it like flint."

"We are anxious for peace and the sooner it comes the better, but I say it must be a peace consistent with the ideals for which we entered the war. No one deplores more than I the collapse of Russia, but I believe that that does not represent a majority of the Russian people. The Russian people were very anxious for peace. I am anxious for peace, but never in any speech that I have made or in any suggestion that I made privately have I committed myself to a position similar to that in Russia."

"By all means let us try for peace, a peace based upon international justice and that only."

FRENCH CHARGES ARE SUBSTANTIATED

(Continued from page one)

the Russian mobilization, but also to fight France. The Russo-French alliance had sufficiently shown by the attitude adopted by both countries during recent decades that any war would be, for us, a war on two fronts, and, furthermore, our enemies' own publications regarding the events of July, 1914, also testify that Russia herself had made sure of France's assistance.

"I myself was not in the slightest doubt regarding this state of affairs when the instructions were sent to Baron von Schoen, but precisely on that account, we could not disregard the eventualities that perhaps France would, provisionally, make a declaration of neutrality which, however, could not be relied upon permanently, and that under the cover of her apparent initial neutrality she might complete her preparations in order, at a moment when we were deeply engaged in the East, to fall upon us."

VON HERTLING AND FRANCHISE
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—"I stand or fall with the bill for equal franchise. I have pledged my word, and never in my life have I broken it."

Thus Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, quoted by a correspondent in Berlin as having replied to a question regarding the Chancellor's intentions in the event of the Prussian franchise bill being rejected.

SUB-TREASURY CLOSING BILL
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Abolition of the nine sub-treasures, one of which is at Boston, and an increase of \$10 a month in the salaries of government employees (not including railway mail clerks) earning from \$480 to \$2000 a year, are provided for in the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill as it was passed on Friday by the House.

FRENCH WAGE WAR AGAINST ALCOHOL

League Which Is Carrying on Campaign to Protect Soldiers Appeals to the Prohibitionists in the United States for Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The French League Against Alcohol, declaring it has drained its resources and that by itself it is not able to combat the liquor traffic in France which is "very rich, very powerful," has appealed to the Prohibition Party in the United States for assistance. The French society feels this is an hour of emergency because of American soldiers on French soil and the anxiety felt in America for their protection against liquor.

The appeal of the French people for help was recently received by Virgil G. Hinshaw, national chairman of the Prohibition Party. The appeal was signed by M. Debove, president, and M. Frederic Romain, secretary-general of the league. Chairman Hinshaw has asked Daniel A. Poling, of the prohibition national executive committee, to inquire into the situation in France, and report on what can be done to help the French league. A fresh translation of the greater part of the letter of the Ligue Nationale Contre l'Alcoolisme here follows:

"The question of alcohol for France is intensified to the highest degree because of the war. It compromises the happy outcome of the war, and it weakens the attacking force and the resistive power of the country."

"On the other hand, the question of alcohol is an international question in which all the countries of the world are interested. This interest shows with more advantage because of the war, which brings on to French soil the soldiers of the Allies and more particularly of the great American Republic. The American churches have proposed asking the French churches for intensified action against alcohol."

"We have read in the newspapers of your country that your people fear very much that because of the local situation your soldiers when in France will form the alcoholic habit."

"The moment is critical for France if she wants to triumph over alcohol. It is the occasion of this war that has brought out so many emergencies and hurried the solution of so many laws. But the alcoholic traffic is very rich, very powerful. The French League Against Alcohol, by itself, is not strong enough to fight against it. France, attacked by Germany, has found many friends; but the French League Against Alcohol, must it be left alone to face alcohol?"

"In the name of your friendship for our dear country, in the name of your sons (to save them from falling victims of alcohol in Europe), will not America come to the help of France? We would never have asked for help, if the moment were not so critical. Read carefully the note herewith and you will understand. You will see also that our league carries the heaviest duty now, that it has its greatest task to perform—with our funds exhausted. You do not know, on the other side of the Atlantic, the difficulties of the financial system. Today we have the hardest problem to furnish the budget, which is at present a deficit."

"Realize how much greater those difficulties are in wartime when all that France can do is absorbed in charitable work, such as assisting her maimed soldiers, the prisoners of war, the widows and orphans, the people of the invaded country, the Belgians, the Serbians and the Montenegrins. It is France which makes the greatest sacrifices, but which yet has found the way to help those more unhappy than herself."

"Can you help us against our terrible enemy—Alcohol? In what way can you help us? Can some one of you come to France and be a member of our league, along with us in what we need now more than anything else, i.e. financial help. Can we start in the United States a propaganda in our favor—in the churches, schools and conferences, by speeches in theaters, by meetings, or by use of the newspapers?"

"Advise us, and give us a plan and help. We read with great interest and envy of the success you are obtaining in your fight against alcohol. We are letting our people know about it, and we are forming a documentary collection to help us to win in our Chamber of Deputies."

"You tell in your papers of the great results of legislative regulations in our country. Alas! if you could know how insufficient they are! Very often they are illusory and cause a wrongful opinion upon the part of the public, while really leaving unheard of privileges to alcohol. Radical measures alone are efficient."

"We can be proud that we have come to the point where we have taken up public opinion. We can say that the public is sympathetic, after long being hostile and mocking. This public opinion does not exist all over, but will be possible if we have the resources with which to stir it to action. We have drained all of our means during the war, have exhausted all our resources, and have none left for this exceptional effort."

"You can see we have spoken frankly so as not to lose in this critical time of our country's history, and in order not to lose the battle which is three-fourths won."

SIR GEORGE ALEXANDER
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Sir George Alexander, actor-manager of St. James Theatre, passed away yesterday.

Sir George Alexander, J. P., LL. D.,

was knighted in 1911. He was an amateur actor for some years before making his professional debut at the Theatre Royal, Nottingham, Sept. 7, 1877. In 1881 he joined Henry Irving's Lyceum Company, with which he remained eight years. In 1890 he entered upon his long career as an actor-manager at the St. James' Theatre. Among his many notable productions in all of which he played the leading role, were "Lady Windermere's Fan," "The Idler," "Liberty Hall," "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," "The Masqueraders," "The Importance of Being Earnest," "The Prisoner of Zenda," "Paolo and Francesca," "His House in Order," "The Thunderbolt," and "The Ideal Husband." Apart from the stage he was a well-known public figure. He was long active in the London County Council.

TWO-SPAN BRIDGE THE KIND SOUGHT

New England, Federal and Other Interests Against One-Span Structure Over Hudson River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Pressure is being brought to bear by New England and New York City interests and also officials of the Federal Government against enactment by the New York Legislature of the so-called "Sage-Welsh Bills," providing that only a bridge of the single-span type may be constructed across the Hudson River at Castleton, about 12 miles south of Albany. They favor the erection of a two-span bridge and oppose one of the single-span type, because, they claim, it would necessitate the use of extra labor, steel, time and money unaffordable under existing conditions.

The New York Central Railroad is seeking to build a bridge near Castleton for the purpose of relieving congestion at West Albany and of obviating the steep grades which must be overcome in crossing the Hudson River on the present bridges at Albany.

The proposed improvement, it is said, would double the freight-carrying capacity of the New York Central and its connections between Boston and the West, and would reduce the time in transit of through freight from two to five days. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals, acting quartermaster-general of the army, Maj.-Gen. William N. Black, and other army engineers, have endorsed the two-span bridge plan.

Business interests of Albany fearing the diverting of railroad business now passing through their city favor the "Sage-Welsh Bills," because they would permit the construction of only a bridge of the cantilever type, and by reason of the increased cost of \$4,000,000, the difficulty of securing steel under present conditions, and labor, the road declares the restriction would practically prohibit construction.

AVIATION CAMPS IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—With the return of 4000 aviators from Texas by April 1, 10,000 fliers will summer at camps in and near this city, and in addition 7000 from the United States will train in this district. There will be 18 squadrons operating at the various camps, three of which will be stationed at Beamsville, which is purely a school for aerial gunnery and aerial fighting. The Government has provided the royal flying corps with four square miles of water front for floating targets so that the cadets will have practice at bombing moving objects.

AIR RAID ON HARTLEPOOL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—In Wednesday night's airship raid four bombs were dropped on Hartlepool from a great altitude by an airship which remained over land for only a few minutes, dropping the rest of its bombs apparently in the sea. The casualties were five killed and nine injured.

SARGENT PORTRAIT IN BOSTON

BOSTON, Mass.—John Singer Sargent's recently painted portrait of President Wilson, which has been on exhibition in Philadelphia and New York, has arrived at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and will be on view March 24. From this city the portrait goes next to Cleveland for exhibition purposes.

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PARLIAMENTARY SESSION SHOWS JAPAN AUTOCRATIC

(Continued from page one)

under the emperors, stepped in once more and, ignoring the recommendation of Viscount Kato to the Emperor by Count Okuma, thrust Viscount Kato to one side.

Field Marshal Count Terauchi, was appointed Premier. The next step was to dissolve Parliament and show Viscount Kato and the predominant party that they had calculated too soon on the passing of the old régime. The Kenseikai came back with a minority of 100 where they had had the same number as a majority, and the "Seiyukai," or so-called Conservatives, together with scattering cliques and so-called "independents" had an over-all majority of 100.

Now the singular thing about it was that the Seiyukai, as a party, stood opposed to most of the policies of the Terauchi Administration, but they announced themselves as neutral. Their "neutrality," however, consisted in being opposed to the "Kenseikai" and to Viscount Kato while they were able to force the Terauchi Administration and Cabinet to amend government bills and the budget at pleasure, so as to maintain a semblance of their own position with the voters, while they took the price of their support in concessions and commercial advantage. But at least the idea of popular will as opposed to a bureaucracy and control by the classes was maintained.

The newspapers small and large have assailed the "Government." All the "big" papers, and they are big in point of circulation, are opposed to the Terauchi Administration and have appealed to "the people." But the Genro and the Field Marshal have smiled at both the opposition in the Diet and the efforts of the newspapers with a quarter of a million circulation among "the people." A vote of lack of confidence was defeated by a huge majority and the debate, being commonplace and dull, brought forth nothing but the downfall of Mr. Ozaki, the former Minister for Justice, and the popular orator, who as a last resort said that Tsingtau and the South Sea Islands taken by Japan must be considered at the peace conference as a precedent to peace, far ahead of Alsace and Lorraine!

The Diet will adjourn somewhere about the end of March, without having accomplished anything except the increase of taxes which the party in the majority stood pledged to oppose and a weak program for national defense. The navy improvement program is farcical in the face of the lessons of the present war, and if the nation really has to defend itself the military provisions made are far too inadequate. But the great victory won by the Administration is the ample demonstration that "the people" have practically no voice at a debate and that Parliament can be run perfectly well without bothering about parties, the people or certain newspapers.

Those who know Japan best are the Japanese, and in all of this is the real voice of Japan. From all the evidence produced by the Diet this year in the form of speeches and of bills the Elder Statesman is right. Japan is not ready for a popular government, and it would be most unwise, in the opinion of the writer, to make the Government in more than name responsible to Parliament or the people. The policy of the Elder Statesman undoubtedly is to make Japan first of all safe for democracy, and then let Parliament go ahead. With an undemocratic republic to the west and even greater chaos or complete anarchy to the north, the two nations comprising about a third of the population of the world, the Japanese think that this is no time to experiment with institutions such as a Japanese Parliament. The consequence is that the Diet, which came in to oust a government, goes out to wait and see.

Two elements ignoring Parliament are facing one another determined the one to keep Japan out of the war, except for profits for themselves, and the other to keep Japan to her pledges even though it calls for the casting of

her all into the melting pot with the Allies.

If the situation in Russia develops a little further there should be no question as to which will come out on top. Real Japan will assert itself and the shopkeeper will have to sell or give his wares at the price the Government, loyal to its pledges, sets upon them. A few days ago the president of the Yokohama Specie Bank said to the writer "I stand ready to pledge \$2,000,000,000 if Japan mobilizes her army for the Siberian front, if the Russian situation worsens and the Germans threaten this side."

He represented the real controlling force in Japan.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that have voted to favor, 8.
Number that have voted against, 0.
Number that have yet to vote, 40.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 28.
States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 17-23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 24-25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.

NAVAL AIR STATION READY

CHATHAM, Mass.—The naval air station here is practically in readiness for active flying work, which will soon be participated in by men at this station. More than 100 men are stationed here at the present time.

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WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON



COALITION PLAN IN SPANISH ELECTIONS

News of a Situation With Regard to the Usual Monarchist Combination Causes Stir in the Political Circles of Spain

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Hardly ever have elections for the Cortes in Spain been preceded by so many attempts at party arrangements, rumors of others, discussions, and schisms, as the present, and at the last moment when practically all the candidates in the country were allied and electioneering with much more than old-time vigor, there came the news of a situation in regard to the usual Monarchist coalition which created something of a sensation. There have been various mysterious meetings between politicians of the first order of late, such as the long interviews between Senhores Maura and Cambó, which the public have great difficulty in understanding; but when, the other morning, there was a private and protracted meeting between Señor Dato, the Conservative leader, and Señor García Prieto, the Premier, who officially or semi-officially have had very little to do with each other since the time when the first named refused his assistance in the formation of the Prieto Government, there were wild rumors in the political circles of the capital as to what had taken place. It was generally assumed that the meeting had reference to the question of the Monarchist coalition at the elections, that is, the arrangement that has endured through many elections in the past by which the Center parties, including the Romanones, the Liberal, the Dato Conservatives, the Prieto Liberal Democrats and some others closely allied, did not oppose each other, but held themselves as an opposition to the extreme political forces of the Right and Left, particularly the Republican element on the Left.

After the great upheaval of parties last year and the formation of the mixed Government at present in power, it was declared by the Romanones group that the Monarchist coalition had come to an end, and all the old parties with it. Señor Dato did not agree with the latter proposition, but the rupture of the electoral coalition was admitted. Lately, however, having in view the intense activity of the Republican and Socialist bloc, which is making a supreme effort at this election, an eleventh hour attempt has been made by some Liberals and Conservatives (but not Señor Dato) to revive the old Monarchist coalition, and candidates in its name were actually put forward for the Madrid constituencies. Rumor had it that the meeting between the Premier and Señor Dato had reference to this proceeding and that there had been a serious rupture between the conservative party and the Government which would have lamentable consequences. Both parties, however, came forward with an explanation in which they said that the Monarchist candidates in Madrid were put forth without their having been consulted, and that they would not have approved of the operation of the old coalition in these constituencies. As, however, the candidates were in action, they did not propose to interfere with the arrangement while at the same time they would not officially countenance it. If they opposed it at this stage the consequences might be very bad in letting in the Republicans and Socialists, and therefore what they proposed to do was that each party, the Conservatives and the Liberal Democrats, should instruct their own supporters to vote for those candidates, while still not officially regarding them as mere Monarchists. In other parts of the country, they stated, the Monarchist coalition would not be the rule. The Liberals and Conservatives would give each other assistance in some constituencies, while in others they would be in opposition to each other, everything depending on local circumstances.

The contest in Madrid was peculiarly interesting. There were many rumors as to alleged discussions among the Republicans and Socialists, and it seemed that Señor Menéndez Palleares, one of the chosen Republican candidates, had shown some unwillingness to come forward, but the difficulties, whatever they were, were apparently overcome. The leaders of the various sections of the bloc declared that they were a united party, and that throughout Spain they would support the candidates they had mutually agreed upon, and where they had no candidates they would give their votes to those others who were most in accord with them, generally the Liberals. Señor Maura, whose activities were many and curious, having addressed a letter to Señor Pablo Iglesias, the president of the National Socialist Committee, in which some proposals in the nature of overtures were made, the Socialist organization passed a resolution and sent it to Señor Maura in which it stated that, considering the attitude of the working classes since 1909 in regard to the policy that Señor Maura represents, and taking into account the fact that the Maurist candidates have repeatedly been accused of all kinds of frauds, and most disgraceful of all, that of purloining the civic conscience, as much as the purification of the suffrage, could not accede to the invitation Señor Maura directed to it.

The candidates of the Republican-Socialist bloc for Madrid were certainly a very impressive team, the combination having concentrated all their efforts in making a spectacular demonstration in the capital. There were two Socialists, two Republicans, a Reformista and a Radical Republican, and they were all champions. The Socialists were the acknowledged

leaders of the party. Señor Pablo Iglesias and Señor Julian Besteiro. Señor Iglesias has enjoyed the distinction of being the only Socialist deputy in the Chamber, but there have been rumors for some time that he was disposed to retire from active politics, and on the other hand, it has been stated that the party was looking for another leader, but these statements have been denied. Certainly Señor Iglesias is in full activity. His colleague in the Socialist candidature, Julian Besteiro, is at the time of writing undergoing penal servitude in the prison at Cartagena, where he is receiving quantities of letters and telegrams daily, which he answers, and apparently transacts much business. His sentence was one of penal servitude for life, and was inflicted upon him last year under the Dato Government for his complicity in the revolutionary strike movement of last August. There has, however, been a strong movement on foot ever since for his release, and it is not generally expected that he will be kept in prison much longer. He was put up as a candidate for Madrid at the last municipal elections, and, with the other Socialists, came out at the head of the poll, but his election was annulled on the ground that, being in prison, it was impossible for him to fulfill the duties for which he was elected.

The pair of Republicans were Señor Menéndez Palleares and Señor Castrovido, the latter being the virile editor of the Republican newspaper, El País. Señor Melquíades Alvarez, the leader of the Reformistas, was also one of the six. Señor Alvarez was one of the chief organizers of this combination of the Left, and was present at the six parties in many parts of the country. The world of Spanish politics contains no more vigorous workers. The sixth member of this vigorous battling group was Señor Alejandro Lerroux, the Radical-Republican leader, the firebrand, the irreconcilable, and the one politician in Spain who, from the very start, fearlessly and ceaselessly advocated not any benevolent neutrality or some soft shade of hesitating alliance, but full open and complete union with the fighting forces of the Entente. There are frequent rumors in these days of the arrest of this Lerroux, but it does not take place. What exactly would happen at Barcelona if he were really arrested it were better not to predict.

These six made up a very formidable team, and although elections to the Cortes are not the same things as municipal elections, the happenings at the latter last November cannot be forgotten now. Other prominent Republicans and Socialists were scattered among different country constituencies. Señor Luis Araquistain, the editor of España, a vigorous and well-conducted weekly journal, which strongly favors the Allies, and who also was arrested in connection with last summer's revolutionary affair (it may be remembered that the police after some difficulty located him on the roof of his house), but set at liberty soon afterwards, was a candidate for San Sebastián.

NEW SOLDIERS' CLUB OPENED IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A residential club for warrant officers, petty officers, and non-commissioned officers of the British navy, army and royal marines and for the overseas forces was opened, recently, in London by Lord Derby, Secretary of State for War, in the presence of a distinguished gathering of officers and others. The Chevrans Club, as it is called, owes its origin to the enterprise of Maj. C. S. Goldman, M.P., who secured the club premises and is having them suitably fitted up. Cricket and football clubs will be started in connection with the club, and concerts and other entertainments will also be arranged. His Majesty the King has given his patronage to the club, and Admiral Sir David Beatty and Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig sent messages wishing it success. Mr. Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, who was unable to be present at the opening ceremony, sent a letter regretting his absence, in which he said the club was another evidence of the hospitality and kindness which his countrymen had experienced in Great Britain. The club, he said, would cement more strongly than ever the ties that united them with their British brothers-in-arms.

In his opening address, Lord Derby said he thought few people realized the number of British sailors and soldiers who passed through London daily on leave. In that neighborhood alone 11,000 beds were nightly prepared for these men, and he thought the number might have to be increased. It was their business, Lord Derby declared, to make the men feel at home during their passage through London, and the club would provide the petty officers and non-commissioned officers with every luxury and convenience. Lord Derby paid a warm tribute to non-commissioned officers. They were, he said, the backbone of the British infantry and cavalry regiments. Looking back to his own soldiering days, he remembered with gratitude what he owed to the non-commissioned officers of his own company. The establishment of the Chevrans Club was a fitting recognition of what the country owed to them in the present war.

COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Prime Minister has made the following additional appointments to the committee on production: His Honor Judge Walworth Roberts (Chairman of Panels), and Mr. James Gavin, J. P. Judge Roberts and Mr. Gavin will also, as members of the committee on production, be members of the special arbitration tribunal appointed by the Minister of Munitions, to deal with questions arising out of the orders granting a bonus to certain munition workers.

NORWAY AND THE GRAIN QUESTION

Commission Appointed to Inquire Into Matter Advocates Creation of Company to Deal With All National Grain Needs

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—War conditions have drawn attention to the fact that Norway is even more dependent on grain supplies from abroad than is England, so much so that out of her consumption of bread-making grains, viz., rye and wheat, she has been in the habit of importing about 94 per cent, and of her total consumption of all grains about 65 per cent.

Before the outbreak of war the grain-growing acreage was only some 425,000 acres. This has probably now been increased by, say, 100,000 acres, and great efforts are being made to effect a further increase of 200,000 acres. This is an ambitious program and depends very much on the supply of labor and the possibility of importing various kinds of artificial fertilizers.

Naturally the farming population have been somewhat afraid of revolutionizing their industry, as a return to the old low prices of imported grain would be ruinous to them. For a generation at least the questions of protective duties on grain have been discussed, but the industrial town population has been against it, with the result that the very low duties which are being levied have a purely fiscal nature.

A very important commission has now been sitting for over two years to consider what is to be done in the future, and the following are the chief alternatives discussed:

1. To make the grain trade a state monopoly.
2. To impose heavy duties on grain.
3. To guarantee minimum and remunerative prices on home-grown grain.

The commission, which included one of the leading grain importers, a leading miller, two leading agriculturists, a manager of an agricultural college and three other men well known in public life has now issued its report. The first decision at which it has arrived is that it cannot recommend any plans for maintaining artificially high prices for grain, either through duties or through minimum prices.

A majority of six out of nine members decided that it was impossible to arrive at a durable and complete solution of the problem of protecting home agriculture, except by means of a government monopoly. This majority included the grain importer and the miller who are on the committee. These six members propose the organization of a publicly recognized business to be called "Norway's Grain Company," to have the sole right of importing foreign grain and of milling all grain.

The committee are, however, of opinion that the idea of state management is wrong, and they feel that this objection must be met by giving to the new company the advantage of modern business management and initiative. They realize that the purchase of grain in foreign countries presupposes the exact knowledge of the grain trade, crops, the world's supply and demand, freight conditions and so forth.

The commission, therefore, proposes that the business should be quite independent and possess the property right to its own share capital and all its assets. It will, therefore, not be a government institution nor will the expenses, income, assets or liabilities of the business find any place in the national budget. It is proposed that it shall, for legal purposes, be in exactly the same position as any other limited company, and that a subscribed capital shall be provided by the State, but that afterwards it shall help itself, obtain bank credits which may be needed, and have the right of obtaining loans on debentures, and it will not be subject to government audit. The management to be in the hands of a managing director and two assistant directors appointed by the Government. In addition it is proposed that a council of 11 members, representing the various parts of the country, should be appointed by the Storting.

The considerable grants made by the Norwegian Government for means of communication within the country are based upon the idea that every citizen should have, as nearly as possible, an equal opportunity for cheap transport. This idea is being embodied in the new grain trade proposals, which provide that the new business shall buy at uniform prices all Norwegian grown grain which may be offered to it at any mill, grain store, railway station or at any place of call for steamers. The goods are to be paid for at a price corresponding to the sale price of flour, the farmer, in most cases, being thereby subsidized by the cost of transport to the mill, which may be far distant. By this arrangement every Norwegian farmer will be enabled to sell the whole of his surplus at remunerative prices, wherever he may live.

Another question which the commission considered is that of keeping large reserve stocks in the country. This has been the subject of active discussion for many years, and the war has, of course, added to the strength of the arguments in favor of such reserves, as it is considered hopeless to try and increase the home crops sufficiently to meet the normal consumption.

A majority of five members of the committee, therefore, propose that a law should be passed making it requisite always to keep sufficient stocks for one year's consumption in the country. This will, of course, involve a heavy expenditure on additional elevators. It is calculated that the expense of keeping such reserves will

amount to 150 kroner per 100 kilograms and it is proposed that the state should bear this expense. All of the members of the commission, with one exception, propose that grants shall be given to all farmers or associations of farmers who will, at all times, store reserves of home grown grain.

It is also proposed that grants shall be made to farmers for increasing the production of grain, such grants to be based upon the quantity of grain suitable for human consumption, however it may ultimately be used. This form of support has been chosen in preference to the guaranteeing of minimum prices, for the reason that such a proposal would merely encourage increased production for sale, whereas it is just as important to encourage production for consumption on the farms. It would also mean that the grants would reach the small holders who would not, in the ordinary course of events, produce grain for sale.

These grants shall, it is proposed, be paid by the State, so that the price of bread to the consumer will not be increased either by this or by the grant for keeping reserve stocks, but only by the very slightly higher price resulting from the cost of the freight from the place of delivery by the farmers to the mill. Against this small increase there has to be put the saving on transport as the result of concentrating the organization for the whole country so that the home-grown grain brought would always be sent to the nearest mill. It is quite likely that there will be a saving on the balance.

It is also planned to fix the sale prices of flour with the utmost regard for the interests of the community. The price will be uniform at all railway stations and at all points of call for steamers.

From the profits it is proposed that 60 per cent shall be set aside for a price regulation fund, with a view to avoiding considerable and frequent fluctuations. For the purpose of further encouraging the increase of home-grown crops, it is recommended that the Government shall make arrangements for a good and reasonably priced supply of artificial fertilizers.

It is recommended that the capital of the business shall be fixed at 35,000,000 kroner; on this amount 5 per cent interest to be paid annually to the holders; if the proposals are accepted in their entirety the State will be the sole holder of the capital stock. The minority is to issue a separate report.

JERUSALEM AFTER THE TURKS LEFT IT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Telegrams received from Jerusalem give an account of the treatment accorded by the Turks to Roman Catholic institutions in Jerusalem. The Casa Nova Hospice in Jerusalem, which is large enough to house 400 pilgrims, was occupied by the Turks and used as a hospital. Except for the fact that all the fittings have been taken, the building has not been injured in any way. All the table linen, furniture and silver has been destroyed, and the cellar has been completely sacked. The loss is estimated at more than £10,000. The buildings of the Church and Convent of St. Saviour, and the Convent of the Franciscan Sisters are uninjured but here, also, serious depredations have taken place.

The same remark applies to the Patriarchate and seminary, the schools of the Salesian Brothers and Salesian Sisters, the Casa Nova Hospice at Bethlehem, the Chapel of the Flagellation, and the St. Maria Chapel and school buildings at Bethlehem. The Italian Hospital was occupied as a hospital and a certain amount of the furniture removed. The stained glass windows and marble floor of the chapel have been destroyed. The animals and mechanical plows belonging to the agricultural school at Beit Jermal have been destroyed, and 7000 oak trees belonging to the Italians have been cut down.

CONDENSED MILK DISTRIBUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—By the condensed milk (distribution) order, the food controller takes control of the distribution of available supplies of condensed milk. The necessary forms are now being sent to wholesalers, manufacturers and importers for issue to the trade. Full instructions are given with regard to the applications. If it is found impossible to meet them in full, supplies will in every case be allocated pro rata on the basis of the applicant's supplies during 1917. The total application must not exceed the quantities sold during 1917. Wholesalers, manufacturers and importers are told to apply immediately to the Minister of Food (condensed milk section), Palace Chambers, Westminster, S. W. 1, for the necessary return forms.

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HOW GERMANY HAS DEALT WITH POLAND

Writer in the Monitor Polish Tells Story of How the Country and Its Industries Have Been Ruthlessly Exploited

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—How Poland and Polish industry have been ruthlessly exploited by the German invaders, and also by the Austrians, though to a much lesser extent and in a very different manner, is related in an exhaustive article in the Monitor Polish, the official organ of the leading Polish parties, published at Lausanne. The writer draws a melancholy picture of the Poland of today: robbed of almost everything worth carrying away, her workmen forcibly deported to Germany, the remaining population oppressed by most vexatious and arbitrary taxation; the country in short brought to the brink of ruin.

By far the greater part of this misery, it is pointed out, was wrought by the Germans, whose troops are occupying the principal industrial parts of Poland. The Austrians behaved far better, but, unfortunately, the country they occupy is of secondary industrial importance, namely, the coal mines of Dombrowa, and the manufacturing districts of Radom, Lublin and Piotrkow. They requisitioned foodstuffs and metals, it is true, but took, after all, only such things as were really necessary for the army of occupation. They left intact all industrial equipment which will be of inestimable value in facilitating the resumption of all kinds of industries after the war. Such devastation as the Austrians wrought besides might be excused on the ground of military necessity; it showed none of the brutal German wantonness in deliberately destroying property of no value to themselves.

The Germans sequestered and carried off goods and machinery which had not the least value from a military point of view; neither weapons nor the pretext of requisitioning old metals, they removed electric motors, portable engines, steam engines, turbine generators, boilers, dynamos, electric conductors and transmission belting, and ropes and cords of all kinds from the factories in Warsaw, Lodz and other textile centers. The greater part of these articles had been made in Germany, and their confiscation is equivalent to a complete annihilation of Polish industry. The Germans paid for all these goods only the price of old metals, thereby committing an absolute breach of the provisions of the Hague convention. The Poles protested, demanding that the question of prices be submitted to an independent tribunal, but all in vain. The Germans continued their work of spoliation and destruction to the bitter end.

Further, the Germans refused to recognize the Russian moratorium and gave special permission to German merchants and manufacturers to enforce payment of their debts from the Polish firms, whilst the latter were quite unable to collect any of their accounts, as their trade was mainly with the districts in Russia now in German occupation. Through these measures hundreds of Polish manufacturers and business men were brought into a state of bankruptcy. In addition to this the German occupation authorities collected the Russian war tax on factories which they had forced to shut down, and this even for the years 1913 and 1914. When the Polish industrial circles protested against such flagrant injustice, the German authorities answered very curtly that the interpretation and enforcement of the Russian laws was the affair of German officials. At the same time the German administration introduced a series of new taxes on Polish industry, and annulled all the facilities granted by the previous government.

With regard to the prices the Germans paid for Polish materials it is said that the great textile manufacturers of Lodz were given anywhere

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from 10 to 30 per cent less than peacetime prices. The amounts were paid, of course, in depreciated German marks, and as the manufacturers had also to pay the Russian import duty of 40 per cent on the value of the raw cotton their total losses were over 60 per cent. With regard to manufactured articles the Germans paid 40 per cent less for cotton yarns and cotton cloth than private German buyers had offered in the fall of 1914, during the first German occupation.

One of the most outrageous actions of the German occupation authorities was the forcible deportation of Polish labor. Thousands of workmen were removed from their homes and families in the middle of the night, and carried off to Germany, where they are compelled to work on the land, or in the mines and munition work. The Germans had the hardihood to assert that these men left their homes voluntarily. It is possible that a small portion of them were not unwilling to leave their native country, where, through the plundering and pillaging of the Germans, they were left destitute, and without employment. But the great majority were given no choice, and were simply carried off like so many prisoners of war.

The hunt for gold was carried out in a most arbitrary and systematic manner. The authorities ordered that all payments to the Government should be made in gold, which was impossible. The tax was 2 marks, payable in gold, but as there were no 2-mark gold pieces in existence, the Poles were compelled to bring 5-ruble gold pieces. They received, as change, 8 marks in the depreciated German money. For the liberation of sequestered merchandise, payment in gold was required. Deposits as security for the payment of official dues were also required to be made in gold, but were returned in German paper money.

In short, the Germans have left nothing undone to destroy the future of Poland's industry. They have stripped the country bare of raw material and machinery and equipment of all kinds. They have left neither workmen, nor capital, often even no buildings, as having stripped off the metal roofs of factories and warehouses the buildings are falling into decay and ruin. It is not too much to say that the greater part of Polish industry in German occupied territory is now not much more than bare walls. That all this was done with the most deliberate and malicious forethought is quite evident, for, as the Monitor Polish states, the Polish textile manufacturers were the most dangerous of Germany's competitors in the Russian market. Now, however, their competition has been destroyed for many years.

SUGAR DISTRIBUTION DIRECTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Ministry of Food announces that for the purpose of securing the fullest coordination of the work of the sugar branch of the Ministry of Food and that of the Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply, Capt. Sir Charles Bathurst, K. B. E., M. P., has been invited by the Food Controller, and has agreed to accept the position of Director of Sugar Distribution in addition to that of chairman of the Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply. Sir Charles Bathurst has appointed Mr. C. S. Rewcastle, secretary of the Royal Commission, to act as his secretary in connection with his duties as Director of Sugar Distribution.



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422 BOYLSTON STREET
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DRY CAMPAIGNS IN MICHIGAN PLANNED

State Anti-Saloon Forces to Try to Carry Near-By Wisconsin Counties and Elect Prohibition Members to the Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—In addition to the enforcement of the Michigan dry laws, the prohibition forces of this State will direct their energies in two other directions this summer, as one campaign is to be waged by the Michigan Anti-Saloon League to carry the Wisconsin counties which border the upper peninsula of Michigan, and another to elect dry members of the State Legislature this fall. This latter campaign is necessary because the present Legislature, which enacted the state dry laws, is not expected to meet in special session, and will therefore have no opportunity to ratify the federal amendment.

Owing to the large majority which prohibition secured in Michigan, the wet interests are apparently not planning to attempt to elect a liberal Legislature, and Michigan is expected to ratify the federal law early in January, 1919. The dry workers are to take no chances, however, and will attempt to pledge every candidate in the primaries of both parties.

The wets do not plan to again submit the prohibition question until the State has been under the dry laws for some months, when it is thought probable that a beer and light wine measure will be submitted.

Detroit will be the largest city in the United States under bone-dry laws after May 1, when the Damon, Wiley and McArthur measures put into effect the dry constitutional amendment. Michigan is the first State to become dry, since the Webb-Kenyon Law went into effect, however, and the problem of law enforcement is therefore expected to be much more simple from the start than it has been in other states.

The Governor and Attorney-General have pledged the State War Board to authorize the use of the state constabulary in putting the dry laws in effect if necessary.



Cross Gift Suggestions

LETTER TRAY, of colored beaver calfskin, with gold-tooled design, removable leather covered paper weight; 12 1/4 x 10 1/4 x 3/4 inches high \$15.00

LIBRARY SET (at right), glazed calfskin sheath, pastel shades, border design of gold-tooled; gilt-handled scissors, gilt and colored enamel paper cutter; 8 1/2 inches long over all \$10.00

BEDROOM BREAKFAST TRAY, white enamel woven wicker, fixed tray of creteline-under-glass, compartment at each end for water glass, table silver and reading matter; unfitted \$10.75

CHOCOLATE SET, as shown, Royal Worcester ware, extra \$12.25

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Complete Displays for Spring

Suits

Complete display—for women

Navy Serge Suits, our own material, 29.50 to 35.00
Braided Suits, trimmed with bands or edgings
Eton Suits, semi-dress, with overtunic skirts
Tailored Suits, snug shoulders, close sleeves, 25.00 to 45.00
Semi-Dress Suits, straight-line and semi-fitted styles
Tricotine Suits, dress models, 48.00 to 95.00
Wool Jersey Suits, semi-Norfolk and Norfolk styles
Semi-Tailored Suits, mostly in navy serge, 35.00
Serge Suits with linen vests and touches of piping
Twill Suits, long revers collars, 39.50
Box Coat Suits, serges, twills and gabardines
Tailored Suits with semi-fitted coats, 25.00 to 45.00
Semi-Tailored Suits with ripple coats and flare coats
Extra Size Suits, for long-line figures, 35.00
Dress Suits, richly emb., in Poirer twill and serge
Tailored Suits, cable stitching on collars and sleeves
Belted Suits of our own serge, 29.50 to 45.00
Serge Suits, with one-button cutaway fronts
Wool Jersey Suits, heather mixtures, 25.00 to 35.00
Oxford Gray Suits, semi-tailored lines, at 45.00
Semi-Tailored Suits, patch pockets and fancy collars
Eton Suits of tricotine, vests of satin or broadcloth
Hairline Striped Suits in mannish models, 35.00 to 55.00
Semi-Tailored Suits, our own navy serge, 35.00
Extra Size Suits, complete assortments for all types
Poirer Twill Suits, ripple back coats, 48.00

Coats

Complete display—women's and misses'

Bolivia Coats, straight-line models, belted effects
Silvertone Velours, in beautiful soft colors, 45.00 to 100.00
Wool Jersey Coats, heather shades, 29.50 and 35.00
Duvet de Laine Coats, Monaco blue, lapin, beaver, etc.
Serge Coats, our own material, 29.50
Extra Size Coats, fashionable materials and models
Crystal Cloth Coats, for dress wear, 65.00
English Mixture Coats, straight-line mannish styles
Slip-on Coats, mixture materials, 25.00
Dress Coats, after originals by French designers
Coatee Capes, in evora cloth, waistcoat effects
Straight-line Coats, trench backs, 25.00 to 55.00
Tweed Coats, rubberized, in belted model
Suede Cloth Coats, with deep collars, 75.00
Leathotex Coats, model after aviation jacket
Walking Coats, in tailored models, 35.00
Street Coats, gabardine, serge, overplaids and friezes
Capes for women and misses, 45.00 upward
Velours Coats, set-in and draped pockets, 35.00
Belted Coats, military lines, with pleated backs
Sleeveless Coats of silk or velvet
Afternoon Coats, gabardine and tricotine, 35.00 and 45.00
Satin Coatee Capes, in soft shades, 35.00
Motor Coats, overplaids, Irish friezes, and Bolivia
Misses' Silvertone Coats, full lined, 35.00
Misses' Dress Coats, bell sleeves, silk collars
Misses' Velours Coats, high waisted, 25.00
Misses' Utility Coats, for school wear, 19.50 to 45.00
Misses' Silvertone Trench Coats, convertible collars

Gloves—Petticoats

Veils, Neckwear, Sweaters, etc.

Gauntlet Gloves, chamoisette, white, pair 1.25
Union Suits, mercerized yarn, 1.50 and 1.75
Lisle Vests, regular and extra sizes, 75c
Glove Silk Vests, bodice style, 4.50
Neckwear, pique collars and dress sets, 1.00
Veilings, chenille dotted, hairline mesh, yd. 75c
Silk Petticoats, chiffon taffeta, 3.95 and 5.95
Tub Silk Petticoats, tailored, double panelled
Negligees, crepe de chine, lace tr., 8.95
Sweaters, sleeveless wool jersey, 10.75 and 13.50
Crepe Ratine Suits, semi-made, 16.50 to 22.50
Voile Tunic Dresses, daintily emb., 18.50

Hats
Fascinating
Display
Monday

Spring
1918



Spring
1918

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Enlarged department—entire second floor

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For Style
There Is
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Hats
Countless
New
Models

Hats
Hundreds
from our
Own
Milliners

Waists

Women's

Misses'

Complete display for women—street floor, new building. New section for misses' waists—third floor, new building.

Georgette Crepe, lattice or cross-bar tucking
Georgette Crepe, satin trimmed, 5.00
Georgette Crepe, coin dots in light colors
Georgette Crepe, satin vests, button trimmed
Georgette Crepe, filet trimming, 16.50
Crepe de Chine, in smart, high-neck styles
Wash Silk, striped collar, knotted tie
Smart Satin, tailored model, 9.50
Men's Wear Silk, with novel set-in vests
Jap Silk, with pin tucked front, roll collar
Hand Made Batiste, embroidered yoke, 12.50
Hand Made Batiste, scalloped collar, ruffles

Batiste, square neck, all-over emb. trimmed
Voile, cross bar tucked, embroidered, 5.75
Organdie, smart vestee and revers, 5.00
Voile, novelty stripes, organdie collar and cuffs
Batiste, high neck, crossbar tucked front, 3.95
Batiste, cluster tucked, with scalloped collar
Plaid Voile, tucked organdie collar, cuffs and vestee
Voile, square neck, colored emb. collar, 2.95
Misses' Georgette Crepe, slip-on model
Misses' Georgette Crepe, beaded front, 5.75
Misses' Voile, real filet and embroidery trimmed
Misses' Handkerchief Linen, real filet trimmings

Suits

Complete display—for misses

Misses' Navy Serge Suits, tailored, our own serge, braid trimmings, smart vestees, etc.
Misses' Eton Suits, braided, smart gray silk vests
Misses' Tailored Suits, narrow shoulders, 35.00 to 45.00
Misses' Vestee Suits, serges, twills and gabardines
Misses' Serge Suits, semi-dress, 35.00
Misses' Semi-Tailored Suits, cable stitching and over-collars
Misses' Navy Serge Suits, belted, 45.00
Misses' Poirer Twill Suits, braided, sleeveless coats
Misses' Serge Suits, dress styles, 39.50 to 45.00
Misses' Braided Suits, serge, frock suit effects
Misses' Tailored Suits, close sleeves, 25.00, 35.00 to 45.00
Misses' Semi-Tailored Suits, satin and pique vests
Misses' Navy Serge Suits, silk collar, 29.50
Misses' Tailored Suits, pleated backs, belted backs
Misses' Frock Suits of navy serge, 45.00
Misses' Tailored Suits, fifteen models, 35.00
Misses' Navy Serge Suits, own material, 29.50
Misses' Wool Jersey Suits, plain and heather shades
Misses' Tailored Serge Suits, notched collars, 35.00
Misses' Mixture Suits, semi-tailored, 45.00
Misses' Tricotine Suits, dress styles with satin vests
Misses' Bolero Suits, braid trimmed, 45.00 to 75.00
Misses' Vestee Suits, navy serge, 45.00
Misses' Eton Suits, tunic skirts, 45.00 to 75.00
Misses' Dress Suits, high standing collars
Misses' School Suits, simple lines, 25.00 and 29.50
Misses' Outing Suits, wool jersey, 29.50 and 35.00
Misses' Riding Habits, oxfords, moderately priced

Dresses

Complete display—women's and misses'

Custom Dresses of foulards in lovely patterns
Satin Afternoon Gowns, tunic effect, 39.50
Figured Chiffon Dresses, in dainty patterns
Georgette and Crepe de Chine Dresses, pleated styles
Taffeta Dresses, straight lines, 19.50
Street Dresses, crepe meteor and crepe de chine, 19.50
Satin Afternoon Gowns, combined with Georgette
Serge Dresses, silk braided, 25.00 and 39.50
Silk Jersey Dresses, smart simple lines, new colors
Serge Dresses, in panel skirts, pockets and sashes
Wool Jersey Dresses, coat effects, straight-line models
Inexpensive Dresses, of satin, 17.50
Inexpensive Dresses, of taffeta and crepe de chine
Inexpensive Dresses, of navy serge, 12.50 to 17.50
Misses' Georgette Dresses, with silk embroidery
Misses' Taffeta Dresses, charming styles, 25.00 to 45.00
Misses' Peter Pan Dresses, taffeta, 25.00
Misses' Serge Dresses, Eton and tailored
Misses' Evening Dresses, silk tulle over silver, 39.50
Misses' Dresses, our own taffeta in rich navy
Misses' Wool Jersey Dresses, plain colors, 25.00 to 65.00
Misses' Foulard and Georgette Dresses, graceful styles
Misses' Figured Georgette Dresses, custom made, 39.50
Misses' Dresses, crepe de chine, 16.50 and 25.00
Misses' Taffeta Dresses with crepe Georgette sleeves
Misses' Coat Dresses, of serge, braided, 25.00

Separate Skirts

Muslin Underwear and Corsets

Plaid Skirts, box plaited and belted styles
White Gabardine Skirts, wide belts, 3.95
Baronette Satin Skirts, straight lines, newest colors
Wool Jersey Skirts, smart colors, 13.50
Street and Motor Skirts, pencil stripes, 16.50
Misses' Skirts, plaids, 8.75, 9.50 and 12.50
Misses' Tricotee Skirts, fashionable stripes
Misses' Gabardine Skirts, white, 3.95
Crepe de Chine Nightgowns, tailored styles, 5.00
Crepe de Chine Nightgowns, custom made, 7.95
Billy Burke Pajamas, crepe de chine, 5.95
Satin Bloomers, lace trimmed, 3.00
Camisoles, crepe de chine, satin, 1.00
Corsets, flesh and white broche, 2.95 to 4.95

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"Century Brand" Silk Hose, colors... 1.10
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"Century Brand" Silk Hose, colors... 2.00
"Century Brand" Silk Hose, colors... 2.25
"Century Brand" Mercerized Hose... 60c and 65c

Important Rug Announcement

Just arrived—a rare lot of Small Oriental Rugs

Mosuls, Kurdistans, Bokharas, Persians, Irans, Daghestans. We had almost given up the hope of securing any more fine rugs in the small sizes, especially antiques and semi-antiques, but this rare lot—a very fine collection of about one hundred pieces, managed to come through by the way of London, thence to New York, and we secured them. They are just being sorted as this advertisement is going to print. Most of them will be priced at 45.00 to 65.00—then there will be others at from 75.00 to 150.00. This is the finest lot of rugs we have seen in the past two years, and reminds us of the lots we used to import direct from Constantinople.

Kurdistans, Mosuls, Persians, 45.00, 55.00 to 75.00
Anatolians, Berganos, Kazaks, 55.00 to 125.00
Daghestans, Shirvans, 45.00, 55.00 to 75.00
Bokharas, Turkomans, 55.00 to 85.00
Bijars, Kazaks, Irans, 85.00 to 150.00

Fifth Floor—Monday

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Established a Century

Tremont Street—Near West—Boston

Established a Century

HEAVIER BUYING OF MEATS URGED

United States Food Administration Pledges All Possible Relief to Live Stock Interests of the Middle West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of the Live Stock Producers Association, the Missouri Farmers Association, the Nebraska Live Stock Feeders Association, the Nebraska Improved Live Stock Breeders Association, the State Live Stock Association of Illinois and the Corn Belt Meat Producers Association of Iowa, have been for some days in conference in Washington with the Food Administration on the problems arising out of the present situation, particularly with regard to feeder cattle, and the following statement has been agreed upon by all parties:

"1. The Food Administration has, from its initiation, and does now, heartily subscribe to the idea that the producers of food necessary to the carrying on of the war, the feeding of our armies, the armies of the Allies, our civil population and the civil population of the Allies, should have, in addition to the cost of production, a fair and reasonable profit. The Food Administration recognizes, and has recognized, the difficulties that surround the industry of feeding cattle during the next few months, and will do what it properly can, through the buying agencies of the governments, to relieve the situation by increasing the proportion of purchases of higher grades of beef and the employment of such other agencies as may be at its command. In stating the idea above, it must be recognized that it is not in the practical powers of the Food Administration to give guarantees to producers without legislative action.

"2. The Food Administration will select a man to be added to the staff of the chief of the meat division who shall have practical knowledge of meat production, such person to be selected from a list of names to be submitted by the gentlemen present in Washington representing the live stock feeders in the Corn Belt.

"3. The Food Administration suggests that for demonstration of the situation and guidance of the Government an independent tribunal should determine the cost of producing meat."

Food Legislation Needed

Law May Be Asked to Deal With Profiteering Dealers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports that meatless Tuesdays are to be done away with are not authenticated by the United States Food Administration. If the meatless Tuesdays are abandoned, it will not be for some weeks, this bureau learns. What measures of sacrifice the American people will be called upon to make with regard to the food situation, according to the Food Administration, will depend solely upon situations which may arise from time to time, and will demand that action commensurate with the importance of the rising exigencies be taken at the time.

The people have responded nobly to the demands for food conservation, say officials of the Food Administration, in spite of the fact that food conservation so far has been upon a purely voluntary basis. It is admitted that there is need of prompt legislation to make the recommendations of the Food Administration with respect to food conservation bear the weight of authority, and to leave no loophole for the profiteer and the unpatriotic citizen who can see no reason for observing the regulations laid down from time to time with a view to conserving the nation's food supply and making larger the stores of food to be sent to the American soldiers abroad and the Allies. Whatever regulations are promulgated in the future by the Food Administration, it is said, will be made only after a careful survey of the situation and only when it is realized that the things asked of the people will not cause a burden that cannot be easily borne.

YALE PROFESSOR HELD BY GERMANS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Henry Crosby Emery, who was among the British and Americans taken prisoner by Germans as they were leaving Finland on a neutral ship, is a former Yale professor of economics and was chairman of the Tariff Board during President Taft's administration. Officials here are awaiting further word of the protests to General Mannheim, commander of the White Guard, the Finnish government forces, against the arrest of the British and Americans. Recent dispatches from Stockholm, telling of the arrest of the civilians, said the Americans and British of military age would be taken to a German internment camp. Professor Emery is within military age.

METROPOLITAN POMONA IS FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Growth of the grange movement in this State was further shown Friday night at a meeting in Faneuil Hall when the Metropolitan Pomona was formed to take care of the new divisions of the State Grange around this city. The new pomona includes Milton, Cambridge, Somerville, Medford, Malden, Everett, the Ponkapoag Grange, Canton, William N. Howard, secretary of the State Grange, presided. The following officers were elected and installed: Jesse Gage of Somerville, master; Chester H. Phillips of Medford, overseer; Isabelle C. McIntyre of Milton, lecturer; Edwin A. Strickland of Ponkapoag Grange, Canton, steward; Edwin W. Connors of Cambridge, assistant steward; George M. Houghton of Somerville, chaplain; Frank T. Marston of Everett, treasurer; Dorothea M. Berrett of Malden, gatekeeper; Joseph B. Porter of Milton, secretary; Mrs. A. A. Boutelle of Ponkapoag Grange, Canton, Ceres; Mrs. A. Beatrice Thompson of Medford, Pomona; Mrs. H. Maude MacLellan of Everett, Flora; Mrs. Ella M. Jackson of Cambridge, lady assistant steward, and the following executive committee: Leonard H. Pinkham of Somerville, one year; Mrs. Maude B. Hamilton of Malden, two years, and Charles B. Olmsted of Medford, three years.

ville, master; Chester H. Phillips of Medford, overseer; Isabelle C. McIntyre of Milton, lecturer; Edwin A. Strickland of Ponkapoag Grange, Canton, steward; Edwin W. Connors of Cambridge, assistant steward; George M. Houghton of Somerville, chaplain; Frank T. Marston of Everett, treasurer; Dorothea M. Berrett of Malden, gatekeeper; Joseph B. Porter of Milton, secretary; Mrs. A. A. Boutelle of Ponkapoag Grange, Canton, Ceres; Mrs. A. Beatrice Thompson of Medford, Pomona; Mrs. H. Maude MacLellan of Everett, Flora; Mrs. Ella M. Jackson of Cambridge, lady assistant steward, and the following executive committee: Leonard H. Pinkham of Somerville, one year; Mrs. Maude B. Hamilton of Malden, two years, and Charles B. Olmsted of Medford, three years.

HARVARD LIBERAL CLUB AIMS TOLD

More Liberal College Directors and Less Provincialism in Curriculums Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—More liberal college directors and less provincialism in curriculums are objects sought by the group of Harvard Liberal Clubs in the United States, declared Dr. Hilbert F. Day, a member of the executive committee of the Harvard Liberal Club, at its meeting Friday night at the Harvard Club. He expressed the belief that an intercollegiate organization would be formed with those objects in view.

Announcement was made of the formation of another Harvard Liberal Club at Annapolis, Md., and at Washington. Steps are being taken, it was said, to form additional clubs in the Middle West. About 55 new members were taken into the Boston club on Friday.

With reference to the "liberalization" movement, the Harvard Alumni Bulletin says:

"Recent events have not strongly confirmed the suspicion of State Street control yet the interlocking of financial and academic interests in America has too often produced unfortunate results, and a careful, fair-minded scrutiny of tendencies is always to be welcomed.

"But with the best of good wishes for the success of the adventure, we call attention to the danger of shipwreck in the early days of its voyage if a substantial basis of fact is not submitted to these clubs for discussion.

"A Call to Harvard Liberals," issued last week by the Harvard Liberal Clubs of Boston, the Bulletin goes on to say, "contains two paragraphs on recent and impending changes in the governing boards of the university which are so erroneous, both in fact and in implication that the danger just mentioned seems to have appeared before the ship is fairly out of port."

TIMBER BILL CHANGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provisions in the Administration's Timber Requisitioning Bill to authorize the President to prescribe regulations for all timbering operations, were stricken out on Friday by the Senate Military Committee. The bill itself, retaining its principal provisions for commandeering timber and its products for the use of the army, the navy and the Shipping Board, was ordered favorably reported.

PACKERS' PLAN OF OPPOSITION SHOWN

Alleged Attempts to Defeat Borland Resolution for Investigation of Industry Taken Up at Trade Commission Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Alleged efforts of Morris & Co., to evade certain tax assessments at Oklahoma City; alleged attempts to defeat the Borland resolution for investigation of the packing industry; the retaining of former Senator Joseph Bailey to oppose the suit of the State of Texas to oust the packers and some of the troubles of Swift & Co., with the sale of eggs not suitable for edible purposes, were among the matters taken up at the Federal Trade Commission inquiry into the packing industry yesterday.

Basil Manley, an examiner for the Federal Trade Commission, presided, while Francis J. Heney, attorney for the commission, questioned witnesses and read many letters and telegrams. The principal witness was M. W. Borders, who for 15 years was counsel for Morris & Co., and for the last 18 months counsel for Wilson & Co.

During several hours of testimony Mr. Borders identified a few persons referred to in the letters, but his memory failed him, he said, on many points. When his previous knowledge of transactions was shown in the correspondence, Mr. Borders said that the letters spoke for themselves.

According to some of the letters presented, Morris & Co. were anxious to be on friendly terms with whoever was elected assessor of Oklahoma City, where they had erected a plant in competition, Mr. Borders said, with the Armour and Swift plants at Fort Worth, Tex. They thought themselves liable to be assessed \$1,000,000 or \$500,000 more than the year before, and gave much consideration to forming a village with their own village government on the outskirts of Oklahoma City.

Mr. Borders' memory was uncertain as to the alleged connection with the Texas litigation of former Senator Bailey of Texas. Mr. Heney sought to show that Mr. Bailey was retained, for a fee of \$5000 pro rata among the packers on a basis of his influence with the attorney-general of Texas.

Mr. Borders did not even recollect that Mr. Bailey had been retained. Mr. Heney tried a number of times to get the witness to admit knowledge of efforts to defeat the Borland resolution. "Do you remember of Morris & Co. paying out \$1000 in an attempt to get Congressman Taggart of Kansas to vote against the resolution?" he asked. The witness said he did not, nor did he know of any other efforts along that line.

"The Borland resolution (packing house inquiry) caused alarm among the packers," said Mr. Heney, "and I want to find out what you know of the flood of telegrams which came to the judiciary committee at Washington as a result."

"My best recollection is that I was in the West on another matter at the time," said the witness.

Mr. Heney produced a copy of a telegram dated Washington, D. C., and addressed to Nelson Morris, Jr., at Chicago, by Edward Morris, Jr., both members of the firm of Morris & Co. It dealt with the Borland resolution

and suggested that 100 telegrams, "not all worded alike," should be sent to Congressman Morgan of Oklahoma, arguing that an investigation would be a bad business proposition for the cattle interests of Oklahoma. Witness said that he knew nothing about it.

Question of Shipping Eggs

Swift Manager Said to Have Suggested Selling Poor Ones Locally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—M. W. Borders, attorney for Morris & Co., was subpoenaed by Francis J. Heney, yesterday, in the course of his investigation into the packing house situation. Mr. Heney also read several letters relating to Swift & Co.'s operations, of which the first was by H. B. Collins, a Swift manager, who, until recently, was with the Food Administration in Washington.

According to the attorney, Mr. Collins wrote as follows to Edward F. Swift:

"We are arranging to discontinue interstate shipments of eggs not suitable for edible purposes. Our legal department is looking up and giving us information on the question of selling these edible eggs locally, and we will be governed by their instructions. We believe this way of handling the matter should be safe."

"H. B. COLLINS." The ruling of Henry Veeder, general counsel for Swift & Co., was read as follows: "Mr. Collins' suggestion that he discontinue interstate shipments of eggs, unsuitable for edible purposes, and that he sell the same locally, where such sales are not in violation of law, is entirely satisfactory."

BATTLEPLANES TO BE READY IN JULY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is announced that American-built battleplanes will be in France by July in sufficient quantities to insure adequate air protection of the sectors then held by American troops, notwithstanding previous conditions which have hampered the development of the air program.

SALES FOR SOLDIERS CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Dennis Doyle, a New London saloon keeper charged with violating the Liquor Law Act regarding sales to United States uniformed men, was found guilty Friday afternoon by a jury in the United States Court before Judge Edwin S. Thomas. He was fined \$100 and costs. John Anson, proprietor of Old Heidelberg Café in New Haven, is under arrest on a similar charge.

MILK PRICE REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The directors of the Southern Illinois Milk Producers Association have agreed to accept \$3.10 per 100 pounds for milk in March, a reduction of 10 cents per 100 pounds from the winter figure.

TURNVEREIN QUITS ALLIANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Because of the revelations made in the investigations of the German-American Alliance, the Turnverein at Beaver Falls, Wis., has determined to withdraw from affiliation with the alliance.

SUPPRESSED BOOK STILL DISTRIBUTED

Pastor Russell's "The Finished Mystery" Continues to Be Sold in Worcester, Despite the United States Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WORCESTER, Mass.—Despite the order of the United States Government forbidding the circulation of the Pastor Russell book, "The Finished Mystery," on the ground that it contains seditious statements, a house-to-house canvass is being conducted here for the sale of the book.

Statements have been made on behalf of the International Bible Students' Association that it would not sell another copy of the book without cutting out the offending pages, but at least one purchaser, residing on Piedmont Street, bought from an agent on Friday a copy which was complete.

According to word received here from the federal authorities, it makes no difference whether the pages are in or out of the book; it is an offense against the Espionage Act to distribute it in either form.

It was said that those responsible for the book offered to take out the particular pages on which the statements appear, and sell no copies that had not been thus deleted, but the Department of Justice refused to make any such compromise.

A question asked of the canvasser, a woman, from whom the customer on Piedmont Street bought a copy of the book, if she was not afraid of getting into trouble by selling the book in disregard of the Government's orders, brought this reply: "Mr. Van Amburgh said it was all newspaper talk, and told us to go ahead and sell it just as we did before."

The situation has brought from the Rev. Benjamin F. Wyland a statement calling on the Mayor and chief of police of Worcester to do something, not to wait for the United States authorities to act. The Government, he says, has its hands full—"too full to suppress every bit of seditious propaganda in every community which is too passive to act for itself."

He refers in his statement to another book put out by the same association which contains praise for certain utterances of Count von Bernstorff, the former German Ambassador to the United States, and of King Frederick of Prussia, and asks: "Why these insertions and German eulogies in a book meant to be a work to direct Bible study?"

He says also that the book refrains from attacking Germany, yet attacks England, and, referring to a state-

ment that "the people are ground down to starvation wages," asks what religious or pacifist propaganda is achieved by the circulation of this economic slur on England. Similarly, touching on a passage directed at business, he inquires what biblical teaching it is intended to interpret.

The book, he says, makes the statement: "The present condition must be entirely overthrown," and then, with a remark that it is strange the Kaiser and the association agreed to begin the war at the same time, adds that it says, later: "These buds will thrive, but will not bear fruit before October, 1914—the full end."

WELLESLEY SOCIETY HONORS GEN. PERSHING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Gen. John J. Pershing, U. S. A., has been elected an honorary member of the Agora Society in Wellesley College, and a letter of acceptance from him was read at a meeting of the organization, March 9. When in Wellesley, the wife of the General was a member of the Agora.

The intercollegiate debate between the Smith and Wellesley affirmative teams will take place in the Barn tonight. At the same time there will be the other intercollegiate debates at Mount Holyoke, Vassar, Barnard, and Smith, the Wellesley negative team debating the Mount Holyoke affirmative at Mount Holyoke. The question for all the debates will be: "Resolved, That the Japanese should be admitted to this country on an equal footing with other foreigners."

Miss Vida Scudder of the Department of English, will speak in Billings Hall next Wednesday evening on "The Summons to a New World Order," before a meeting of the Christian Association. On March 21, the last organ recital of a series of nine will be given by William C. Hammond of Mount Holyoke College.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY ALUMNI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Records showing that on Feb. 1, there were 326 Princeton University men in war service were given by Lansing Collins, a graduate of that institution, at the annual dinner of the Princeton University Alumni Association of New England, at Hotel Bellevue Friday night. The class of 1917, which leads the other classes, is represented by 257 men and is closely followed by the class of 1916, with 244 men. The men are engaged in all branches of the service, some being in relief work. Nearly 1200 of them, or more than one-third, are commissioned officers, he said. Thirty-five per cent of the faculty and at least 54 per cent of last year's undergraduates are in the service.

ENFORCEMENT OF DRY ORDER URGED

Federal Officials at Newport, R. I., to Keep Strict Watch for Shipments of Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

NEWPORT, R. I.—The need of strict watch on the methods of the liquor traffic was impressed upon federal officials charged with enforcing the order of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, making this city dry beginning this afternoon, with the arrival on Friday and today of thousands of dollars worth of alcoholic liquor from New York City, Providence, Fall River and other wet cities, under the guise of "groceries."

Prohibitionists are pointing out that the liquor traffic will do its utmost to discredit prohibition in Newport as it did in the State of Maine, and only by rigid enforcement of the law was it finally applied in Maine, will illicit selling be stamped out of this naval training station. As Newport is one of the popular summer resorts, attention of the traffic will be focused on it, say anti-saloonists, and it is to offset any attempts at illegal selling, particularly to men in the service of the United States, that prohibitionists should direct their efforts to Newport.

Orders have been issued by Secretary Daniels to John T. Cooney, in charge of the Newport office of the department of justice, to see that the closing order is complied with. Capt. James W. Oman, commandant of the second naval district, also has been directed to enforce the order, and he in turn has notified all station and base commanders.

HARVARD PLANS FOR AFTER-WAR PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Preparation for the economic, commercial and social problems following the conclusion of the war is the object of a series of "group discussions" inaugurated at Harvard University on Friday night, when A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the institution, addressed the students in mass meeting. Several professors at the university have been designated to lead these discussions, and at the mass meeting more than 200 students agreed to take part in the consideration of problems which will arise with the coming of peace. Mr. Lowell declared it necessary to wage the war to a conclusive peace, in order to prevent another war. H. A. Yeoman, dean of Harvard, pointed to the need of developing leaders in various lines of endeavor.

Save Food—Food May Win the War



Fifty Million Dollars for Good Will

The Good Will of one of America's largest mercantile enterprises is valued at fifty millions and so printed in their general balance sheet.

Nothing new, to be sure, but seldom recorded as a tangible asset, in a cold, dry financial statement.

Then who says there is no sentiment in business?

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and invariable aim and practice of the Paine Furniture Company.

No service too small nor too large to receive their most painstaking care in all matters of home furnishing and decoration.

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Unusual Rugs, Carpets and Draperies at relatively moderate prices.

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in Gowns. Tailored Suits
Coats, Capes, Separate Skirts,
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Georgette Gown, wool embroidery, \$47.50

CITIZENSHIP
TRAINING URGEDConference on Rural Education
Is Held at the Worcester State
Normal School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WORCESTER, Mass.—Democracy will be more truly assured when citizenship is given evidence of taking on the title of "citizen" in an ever-increasing number of communities. At this conference the majority of the speakers urged this sort of training.

Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, one of the speakers, said in brief: "It has been definitely proved that men destined to fight on to victory in this war cannot adequately do so if illiterate. Teachers must also press their charges with the necessity of sacrifices, great and small, if America is to achieve victory. And the rural teacher has the opportunity of training for a higher percentage of health, in order that so many shall not be lost to their country's service."

Lewis S. Mills, agent of the Connecticut State Board of Education, stated that so far citizenship had been too much looked upon as a textbook subject. That after much study he had compiled a list of right habits of thought and action that build up an understanding of the fundamentals of government.

Another speaker, Dr. Arthur Gordon Webster of Clark University, asserted: "The Germans are children in politics. Prof. Wilhelm Wien, prize counselor and holder of the Nobel prize of \$40,000, could see no virtue in the French Revolution, called by Wendell Phillips the most unimpaired of blessings that had ever befallen mankind. No American will ever go to Germany to study politics or morals, both of which are non-existent there. But the French are extremely logical. Their heavy abuses were fought down, never again to come up."

"The keynote of the French education is that all is absolutely free. French leaders are ever giving free valuable lectures for public instruction. And now women teachers of France have been instilling national ideals and duties in 'cellar schools' right under the bursting of shells. Now it is for us, especially for the teachers in the schools, rural or urban, to impress upon the young that though some countries with a great price obtained their freedom, we, like Paul, were free-born, but in order to keep this freedom a great price must yet be paid."

When Lieut.-Commander Thomas Mott Osborn addressed the teachers, he asked, "Is our democracy a failure?" And in answer, said, "It behooves America in this time of spiritual housecleaning to put to herself the query: 'How about the ideals underlying an educational system that is such that men can say these things?' Nobody can say whether or not democracy has failed, for while the word has been written into our Constitution and is often on our lips, we seem to be afraid of the things we profess to believe and hesitate to apply them fearlessly. Our ideals must be more earnestly laid down and taught, and those who teach these ideals must themselves live up to them or their teaching will fail."

DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL
GOES BACK TO SENATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Daylight Saving Bill, which was passed by the House yesterday in slightly different form from that in which it was approved by the Senate last June, has gone back to the Senate and the measure's supporters have set about to obtain early agreement.

Under the Senate bill the clocks in the United States would be set forward an hour on the last Sunday of April and turned back again on the last Sunday in September, while the House bill would change the clocks on the last Sunday in March and the last Sunday in October.

BOY SCOUTS IN LOAN CAMPAIGN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Boy Scouts of America have been mustered into the army workers for the third Liberty Loan campaign, which will open April 6. Every preparation is being made by Liberty Loan campaigners to get 15,000,000 subscribers to the third loan.

PILOT MACKAY RELEASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—Pilot Frank Mackay of the explosion steamship Mont Blanc who was committed to the Supreme Court on a charge of manslaughter, was today released by Judge Russell on a writ of habeas corpus.

Gentle Cleansing Co.

A. R. DALOZ, Manager.

WAR SERVICE SHOP

415 Boylston Street, Boston

Where articles will be called for and returned.

Benefits to go for War Work

Dearborn Hats

SPRING MODELS

Sarah Jane Dearborn

100 Boylston St., BOSTON

The Judge said that the evidence as presented to him did not show any gross negligence justifying the charge of manslaughter. Walter O'Hearn, counsel for Pilot Mackay, read letters claiming that John Johansen, helmsman of the Belgian relief steamer Imo which collided with the Mont Blanc was a German, and his photograph had been recognized by Mr. and Mrs. George Adair of Pueblo, Col., in whose employ he had been. Commander Frederick Wyatt, examining officer of the port and Capt. Aime Lemelec of the Mont Blanc are on bail awaiting trial at the regular session of the Supreme Court.

CONCRETE SHIP SAID
TO PROMISE WELL

A PACIFIC PORT—After a study of the reinforced concrete ship Faith, launched last Thursday. Chief Engineer N. G. Wig of the Department of Concrete Construction of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation, said he believed the new type of vessel might prove to be a vital war measure. The question of durability remained to be determined, but, at the least, it would exceed the term of the war. Quick construction in cheap yards was an advantage, he thought, that probably would lead to construction of concrete ships on a large scale.

TEACHERS' PAY
BILL FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Indorsement of the so-called "teachers' pay bill" now pending before the Legislature, with certain exceptions, is given by the Boston Finance Commission in a report on the subject made to Mayor Peters today. The commission recommends that the money for the increase be taken from the regular school appropriations and not by an increase in taxes. The commission would take seven per cent from the appropriation for accommodations and three per cent from that for repairs, for the increased pay purposes.

ROALD AMUNDSEN TO
LECTURE ON WAR AIMS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, arrived here today to lecture to United States audiences, especially those containing persons of Norwegian descent, on behalf of the United States and Entente war aims. He recently made a tour of the western front. He will talk here and in other cities under the auspices of the American Scandinavian Foundation.

ALLEGED HOG ISLAND
PLOTTERS ARRESTED

CHESTER, Pa.—Stanley Lockavitz and Martin Pushkoff, both of Camden, N. J., said to be implicated in the plot to blow up the Hog Island shipyard, are being held without bail. They were arrested at the yard of the Sun Shipbuilding Company in this city. It was testified in Washington that 245 pounds of dynamite had been found secreted about the Hog Island yards.

MEXICO NEEDS SHIPPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Col. M. Perez Romano, Minister Plenipotentiary for the Mexican Government to Japan, who is en route from Japan to Mexico states that the Mexican Government is finding its commerce very much injured by lack of shipping. It is understood that the Mexican Government would be willing to assist in the establishment of a shipbuilding plant at some suitable point on the west coast of Mexico. They would first construct small coasting vessels for their home coastal commerce, and would, later, extend their operations to other countries.

RUMANIAN CABINET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement of the resignation of the Rumanian Cabinet, headed by M. Averescu, is made in a dispatch to the State Department from Jassy. A new Cabinet, the message says, will be formed by M. Merghialon.

LATEST OFFICIAL
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

northeast of Prosnas. Strong French detachments advanced in the evening on a wide front, but succeeded only in obtaining a footing in our foremost trenches west of the Thulzy-Nauroy road. Elsewhere they were repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse there was increased artillery activity throughout the day.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The British War Office issued a statement, today, which reads as follows: "Welsh troops carried out a successful raid last night, in the neighborhood of Armentieres, and captured 15 prisoners and two machine guns. Hostile artillery was active southeast of Ypres, in the neighborhood of the Menin Road and south of Houthulst Forest."

The War Office statement issued on Friday reads:

Our raiding parties entered the enemy lines last night west of Villers-Guislain and brought back a few prisoners. Hostile raids were repulsed in the neighborhood of Passchendaele and Poelcapelle.

Our artillery and the enemy artillery showed some activity during the night southwest and west of Cambrai, south of Armentieres and in the Messines and Menin road sectors. Last night's official communication says:

"At dawn this morning Canadian troops raided enemy trenches southeast of Lens and brought back 14 prisoners. A hostile raid was attempted last night in the neighborhood of Passchendaele by a large party of the enemy, who suffered heavily from our artillery barrage and machine gun fire in their unsuccessful attempt to reach our lines. We secured a few prisoners."

"This morning, under cover of a heavy bombardment, a hostile raiding party attacked our posts south of the Menin road but was repulsed by rifle fire."

"The hostile artillery was less active on most parts of the front, but it has shown somewhat greater activity in the Lens and Messines sectors and in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Comines Canal."

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The official statement from the War Office last night reads:

"There was rather lively artillery fire along the whole front, especially on the right bank of the Meuse and in the regions of Bezonvaux and Vacher-aux-Bois. In Lorraine, west of Forville, an enemy raid was dispersed with losses."

"Last night our aviators dropped 5640 kilograms of bombs on a number of railway stations and cantonments in the enemy zone."

"Belgian communication—During the last two days the artillery activity was considerable at times. Our barrage fire checked an attempted enemy movement against an advance post near Merckem. The enemy frequently used asphyxiating shells, to which we replied with a bombardment of the same nature. At several points on the front between Neuport and above Dixmude the firing was very lively. Certain of our cantonments behind the fighting zone were shelled by long-range guns. We replied with a bombardment of the same nature. At several points on the front between Neuport and above Dixmude the firing was lively."

"Eastern theater: The artillery activity continued rather lively, being most violent around Monastir."

"British aviators bombed several places on the Struma front. An enemy machine was destroyed in an aerial combat near Lake Dolran."

The French War Office on Friday issued the following statement:

The enemy artillery activity in the Champagne, in the region of the Monts, in the Vosges, east of St. Die, and in the region of Hartmannswillerkopf was less violent."

In the Champagne region west of Mont Camillet the French have regained trenches which the Germans had occupied since March 1. The

French brought back 42 prisoners and two machine guns.

During the day three German aeroplanes were destroyed by our pilots. It is confirmed that on March 9 Sub-Lieutenant Madon destroyed two German aeroplanes. Our aviators in several sorties recently carried out effective bombardments, dropping 1800 kilograms of projectiles on railway stations, works and aerodromes in the enemy zone."

Army of the East, March 13—The artillery was active on the right bank of the Vardar and northeast of Monastir. Bombing raids were carried out by allied aviators against the railway line between Sere and Drama, on enemy depots in the Vardar Valley and against the railway station at Berenci, north of Monastir.

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—"Harassing actions by the opposing armies were more frequent in the zone north of Ponte Della and south of Zenson (on the Piave)," says today's war office report. "Hostile patrols were put to flight. In the Asiago region our bursts of fire repeatedly disturbed enemy rear-line movements."

The Italian War Office on Friday issued the following statement:

On Thursday enemy bivouacs on the northern slopes of Col Della Bertetta were reached by our fire. Hostile reconnoitering parties were repulsed at Monte Cristallo, south of the Stelvio; in the Tonale region and east of Lake Garda. In the Asiago Valley there were patrol encounters, the enemy troops being driven back. Near Fener French reconnaissance parties caused losses to an enemy advanced post."

Along the whole front the artillery activity on both sides was slight, being heaviest along the Piave. Hostile troops in movement were engaged south of Noventa and enemy works in the coastal region were damaged."

On the plains the aerial activity was intense over the fighting line and over the immediate rear lines. Scaplanes of the royal navy dropped bombs on enemy stores and the enemy aviation grounds were bombed by our airships. One enemy aeroplane was brought down."

Another official statement issued on Thursday says:

"West of Buzzeca strong enemy parties who attempted to capture one of our patrols was dispersed by our fire. The enemy exploded a powerful mine on Monte Pasubio, but our positions were not damaged. In the vicinity of Laghi, one of our patrols caused great alarm in the hostile positions and returned without loss to our line. Other patrols in ambush at the head of the Ornia Valley succeeded in capturing two enemy patrols."

"Our artillery dispersed the enemy without loss to our line. Other patrols in ambush at the head of the Ornia Valley succeeded in capturing two enemy patrols."

"Our artillery dispersed enemy troops and working parties in the Asiago Basin, and convoys along roads in the Brenta and Seren valleys. There was slight hostile artillery activity in the upper Val Tellina

and along the Middle Piave. At Bassano, a field hospital, visibly marked, was hit."

VIENNA, Austria (Saturday)—The Austrian War Office on Friday issued the following statement:

In Venetia, two Austro-Hungarian battle eschelons, in reprisal for enemy aerial attacks, made an attack on the Italian airdrome northeast of Mestre. Four enemy pursuit eschelons which were ready to set forth were surprised and bombed. One Italian air shed collapsed."

On their return journey our aviators bombed Treviso and enemy trenches on the Piave."

Italian positions on Monte Pasubio were blown up yesterday with devastating effect over a considerable area. Our detachments occupied the ruins."

MERCHANT MARINE SERVICE

BOSTON, Mass.—Twenty applicants for enrollment in the merchant marine service were accepted on Friday, and they will shortly be assigned to the Calvin Austin or the Governor Dingley, the two training ships.

The navy recruiting station has received instructions to secure carpenter's mates for aviation work, to be sent to Charleston, S. C., this work being done entirely independent of the Boston unit of various artisans needed for aviation construction in Ireland.

Friday's recruiting record was: naval reserves 34, navy 20, British-Canadian forces 16, United States Army 17, staff reserve corps 4, merchant marine 20.

BREACH OF CENSOR REGULATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Rev. Ben H. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, has been summoned to appear in the police court to answer a charge of breach of the censor regulations in connection with the publication of "The Parasites," a book banned in England and banned from entry to or publication in Canada. About 2000 copies were seized at his residence and taken to the detective department. The offense is punishable by a fine of \$5000, or five years in prison, or both.

GERMAN HELD AT CONCORD, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H.—Richard Danckwerth, a German, formerly employed on a German language newspaper in New York, was arrested at Canaan today and brought to jail here to await disposition of his case by the federal authorities. It was said that, while he had registered as an enemy alien, he had refused to produce certain photographs demanded by the authorities.

GIFTS TO TROOPS BLOCK MAILS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Unnecessary articles sent by friends to American soldiers overseas are taking up so much transportation space, that curtailment of the parcel post privilege to the fighters in France will be required unless the public cooperates in decreasing this class of mail.

Hickson

PRESENT
A COLLECTION
OF

PARIS MODELS

Gowns - Tailored Suits
Tailored Dresses
Coats - Capes
and Hatsarrived recently
at an Atlantic port

Paris advices report only twenty buyers abroad for all America for this season, of which two were from this establishment. This presentation, which will be supplemented by a collection of models specially created for the occasion by ourselves, is, we believe, beyond question the largest and most interesting shown in America

Exhibition Monday and
Following Daysfrom ten to twelve
and two to five667-669 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.Fifth Avenue at Fifty-second Street
NEW YORK

PALM BEACH

PARIS

MAGNOLIA

BRITISH SUBJECTS
AND DRAFT PLANSUnited States Treaty Includes
All Except Those of Divisions
Not for Conscription

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In response to inquiries concerning the status of British subjects residing in the United States with regard to military service, it is stated that all male British subjects, except those from such parts of the Empire as have not adopted conscription, will be given 60 days in which to voluntarily enlist in either the United States or British armies, when the new draft agreement between the two countries is finally ratified by the United States Senate. The period of voluntary enlistment will date from the ratification, and if at the expiration of that time British subjects have made no move to join either one force or the other all between the ages of 20 and 40 and physically fit, will be drafted into the United States Army. They will have all the American rights of exemption.

The countries where conscription has not gone into effect and which will be exempt under the pending treaty agreement are Australia, Ireland, the Isle of Man, Newfoundland, South Africa and the West Indies. These present a problem to be dealt with later.

At the present time British subjects in the United States are immune from war service.

AMHERST ALUMNI COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Seven hundred graduates of Amherst College are in active service of the United States and 30 others are engaged in Y. M. C. A. and other relief work. This announcement was made by Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, president of the col-

lege, at the fifth annual dinner of the Alumni Council of Amherst College and thirtieth annual dinner of the Connecticut Valley Alumni Association, at Hotel Kimball on Friday night. The Rev. Nehemiah Boynton of Brooklyn, N. Y., of the class of 1879, was toastmaster.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—At a regular meeting of the Bostonian Society in the Council Chamber of the Old State House, on Tuesday, March 12, 1918, at 3 p. m., Miss Addie F. Norcross will read a paper entitled "Old Chauncy Street Days." She will treat of the old-time churches, schools and societies, and will also picture society as it existed in the palmy days of Chauncy Street and vicinity, a region which claims to be the birthplace of Wendell Phillips, Phillips Brooks, and other notables. The home of the parents of Miss Norcross was formerly on Chauncy Street.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Mrs. Grove Crittenden, returned within a short time from Berlin, Germany, where she lived for many years, was the guest of honor at a luncheon of the Women's City Club, this afternoon. Following the luncheon, Mrs. Crittenden related from her personal experiences the living conditions in the capital city of the enemy country as they were up to a recent date. She gave many facts regarding the food, fuel and other vital problems which the German people are facing.

SAILORS ARE TRANSFERRED

BOSTON, Mass.—More than 600 sailors who have been stationed at the receiving ship at Commonwealth Pier have received transfers this week, a large number of them being sent to the Norfolk Training Station and also to Ireland. Others have been assigned to different ships and throughout the First Naval District.

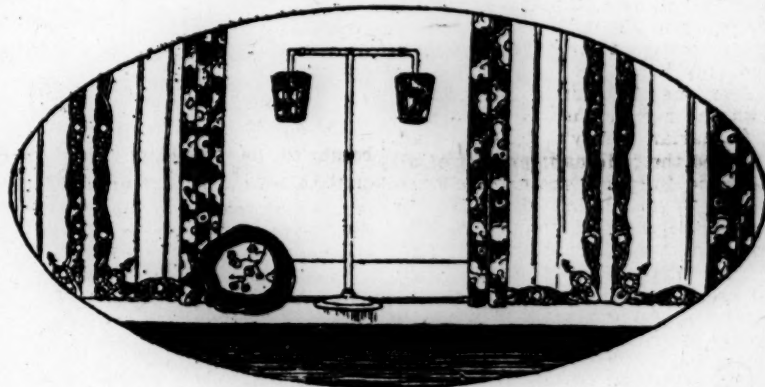
SAVE WHEAT FLOUR—Our Allies and Our Soldiers NEED IT

SHEPARD
STORES.

Winter Street—Tremont Street—Temple Place

COURTESY THE KEYNOTE OF SHEPARD SERVICE

NEW COLORFUL CRETONNES

ART-FUL
for a Spring Dress for Your Home

Some idea of the extensiveness of our showing of Cretonnes for Spring 1918 may be gained by the number of patterns we are showing this season—

75 patterns of English and French Cretonnes—all beautiful designs and colorings, priced.....75c
40 patterns of dainty and large floral patterns, also period cretonnes.....60c to 75c
45 patterns of wonderful creations from the foremost designers of England and France.....85c to 90c
25 patterns of similar goods but more extensive colorings, yard.....1.00 to 1.50

Hand blocked printed chintzes, suitable for Colonial decoration, 75c to 1.50

Beautiful glazed chintzes in dainty patterns, copies of century old fabrics.....50c to 1.50
About 50 patterns of hand and machine printed linens from England and France, wonderful creations of the printers' art, yard.....1.00 to 3.50

A large collection of 50 inch wide English and French prints on linen and cotton, suitable for wall coverings, draperies or furniture coverings.....2.00 to 7.00
Our collection from American Printers has never been equalled in colorings, designs and uniqueness, yard.....25c to 1.25

Why not place your orders now for slip covers, draperies, and upholstering of furniture, while our collections are complete—also to insure delivery when wanted before the rush.

(Winter Street—Third Floor)

BRIGHT UMBRELLAS

FOR DULL RAINY DAYS
AND FOR SUNSHINY DAYS

The new styles of Sun and Rain Colored Silk Colonials have created a sensation. Many have been sold and sent away for gift purposes. Greens, Navy, Purple, Taupe.

6.00 7.50 8.50 9.00 12.00 14.00

(Tremont Street—First Floor)

THE
SMART GREY
COIFFURE

A head-dress that is becomingly full by the addition of a fine

WAVY GREY SWITCH
18 and 20 inches long.

5.00 AND 9.00

(Winter Street—Second Floor Balcony)

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY



BULGARIANS SEEK A NEW ALLIANCE

Their Minister at Washington Receives Open Letter to Effect That Hope of People Is to Throw off Yoke of Kaiserism

HOUSTON, Tex.—In furtherance of a movement among Bulgarians in the United States to make the people in all countries aware of Bulgaria's efforts to detach herself from an enforced alliance with the Central Powers, an open letter has been written to Prof. Stephen Panaretov, Bulgarian Minister at Washington, D. C., by Dr. Hadoslav A. Tsanoff of Rice Institute, in this city. The letter follows:

"The grim events of 1913, and the more recent blunders of Entente diplomacy in the Balkans, compelled Bulgaria to wage a war of liberation in unwilling alliance with three autocracies, but in the firm hope that ultimately the democratic world would give her justice and thus enable her to break with the Kaiser and the Sultan. For a whole year since America entered the war Bulgaria, resisting all German pressure, has made possible your continued presence in Washington, thus proving daily that the Sofia statesmen remember the American democratic ideals which they learned at Robert College, your own Alma Mater, that they will continue to recognize America as a friend, and will never recognize the Prussian as a master.

"The Russian revolution changed the entire meaning of the war. It thrilled every Bulgarian heart. But, while the moral effect of Russian freedom is chastening and refining the democracies of the west, and has made sympathy with Kaiserism doubly impossible for democratic Bulgaria, the recent complete military collapse of the revolution has weakened Bulgaria's resistance to German pressure and is even today staining the heretofore spotless record of our free nation.

"Have we lived to see the day, sir, when a Bulgarian King and Government stand by the Kaiser while his sword is piercing the very heart of Russia, our cultural mother and liberator, to destroy her new freedom? Are Bulgarian citizens indeed to be transported like cattle from the trenches of Macedonia, where they have been battling for freedom, to the trenches of Flanders and France, there to face death and dishonor for a cause which is foreign to them and which they detest? Germany, outwardly victorious, is plunging into the abyss of doom, and she is designedly dragging us down, in order to make us irrevocably hers.

"From the Bulgarian Legation in Stockholm my brother, a captain in the Bulgarian Army's general staff, has voiced the indignant protest of all democratic Bulgaria against the Prussianism of the Sofia Court and its betrayal of Bulgaria's honor. We Bulgarians in this country are not muzzled by Prussian censorship. We must speak out for our freedom-loving brothers at home. And you, sir, a thorough democrat, are our Minister, the Minister of the Bulgarian people. To you, as a free citizen of Bulgaria, I denounce openly and unequivocally the connivance of Ferdinand's henchmen at the crucifixion of free Russia, and the sending of Bulgarian troops to the western front. Through you I call upon all my countrymen in America to declare unitedly and publicly to the world that the Bulgarian people have no part and lot in this disgrace. Future freedom for Bulgaria is unthinkable if free Russia is crushed and if the ideals for which America is fighting today are defeated in Europe. We know this; the heart of democratic Bulgaria is with democratic America and with free Russia, and not with the Kaiser.

"We turn now to America. She must not condemn the Bulgarian people along with Ferdinand and his Prussian masters. Now is the time for her to extend a hand directly to the Bulgarian folk. Let her, speaking for the Allies, recognize the justice of our cause in Macedonia. Offer peace to Bulgaria on the explicit condition that she break definitely with the Kaiser. Such a resolute word, clearly spoken, will change the entire Balkan situation."

SCOTTISH WOMEN DEMAND PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Glasgow, Scotland.—The Glasgow District Union of the British Women's Temperance Association held their annual meeting in Glasgow recently under the presidency of Mrs. Gourlay. The report showed a total membership of 31,581, an increase of 535 during the year. The income for the year amounted to £626, 11s. 10d., and after meeting all expenses a balance of £159, 8s. 3d. remained in hand.

In her opening address the president said the great event at the present moment was the passing of the Representation of the People Bill which gave the parliamentary franchise to women in the United Kingdom for the first time in history. Now women had obtained the franchise, Mrs. Gourlay said, they must be taught to value it. If united, she declared, the women's vote would be able to turn an election. Continuing, Mrs. Gourlay said the Government had not seen their way to introducing prohibition, but they had given the women the means of working for it in 1920 when the Temperance (Scotland) Act, 1915, which provides for local option, comes into force. And she declared it was a thousand times better for men and women to vote it out themselves than for a government to say, "Thou shalt not drink."

A resolution protesting against the action of the Premier and the Cabinet in ignoring the desire of the Scottish

people for prohibition, and calling upon the Government and Parliament to prohibit the liquor traffic without delay, and deploring the destruction of vast quantities of foodstuffs in the manufacture of beer and spirits at a time when there was an urgent call for food economy, was moved and unanimously carried.

Another resolution pledging the meeting to a vigorous campaign for the enrolling and educating of women voters to use their votes at all elections to overthrow the drink traffic, and to promote the welfare of the people was also unanimously agreed to. And it was further resolved to form a citizenship department of the Glasgow District Union to give effect to the resolution.

WHITMAN FORCES ARE CONFIDENT

New York Governor and His Followers Expect Him to Be Elected for a Third Term

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Whitman and his friends express themselves as being more confident than ever that he will be renominated and reelected this year for a third term. The recent victory of the Governor in the Senate on the question of the appointment of a farms and markets council of 11 members, satisfactory to the farm organizations of the State, has greatly elated the Whitman forces. What promised to be a troublesome problem has been quickly solved, in the opinion of the Whitman men, and is now disposed of beyond the reach of political opponents to revise it.

Should the Governor win his third term it will be without precedent in the political history of the State, and make him a conspicuous candidate for President on the Republican side in 1920.

It is admitted now that some of the members of the council first appointed by the Governor were not the kind to win the confidence of the agricultural interests. When that was made plain to Governor Whitman, he, without hesitation, asked all the members to resign in order that he might reorganize the council. This was done within a few days, and the new council will be dominated by six of the members who are practical farmers. There seems to be no doubt, in the opinion of the Republican leaders, that Governor Whitman will receive the farm vote, or as much of it as the Republican Party ever receives.

ANOTHER BOMB FOUND AT WAR PRISON CAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The third bomb to be found at the German civilian war prison camp at Ft. Douglas, which has been handed over to Col. George L. Byram, prison commandant, is said to provide testimony to the deliberate intent of the prisoners to go to almost any lengths to escape from their internment. The bomb, which is even more powerful than the preceding two, has, it is said, convinced the officers in charge of the camp at Ft. Douglas that the prisoners will leave nothing undone to accomplish their purpose.

Officers are at a loss to know how the bomb was made, considering the strict regulations and watch upon the prison camp. They suspect that in some manner assistance is being given to the prisoners from the outside.

IMPORTANCE OF BRISBANE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—Importance is attached to Brisbane becoming a port of call, for a new line of Japanese steamers, especially as shipping is so scarce nowadays. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha liners are purely cargo carriers and commenced trading with Australia last year, running a monthly service to Sydney. Now Melbourne, Port Pirie and Brisbane have been added as ports of call. The headquarters are at Osaka, Japan, and Vladivostok is used as the transshipping port for Australian goods.

THE SPRINGFIELD BORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—For four years the construction of the Springfield Bore has been in hand and the work has already cost £16,000. The bore has now reached a depth of 5500 feet and the sandstone formation promises a good strike of water. Excellent flows of water were struck at 3000 feet and at 5000 feet. The temperature of the water is 182 degrees. The boring is now costing about £4 a foot, and the casing 7s. a foot. Springfield is 50 miles from Blackall. The boring in this district has been hampered by want of casing.

SPAIN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD ENTENTE

Country Firm in Intention to Maintain Its Commercial Relations With the Allies

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—It is only a couple of months since the first commercial and financial missions of the Allies came to Spain to negotiate with her for an exchange of products and manufactures, but during that time, quite apart from their efforts and the advantages which members of these missions have proved to the Spanish Government and people they will obtain from a reciprocal arrangement with the nations which possess what they need most for their life and industry, a remarkable change has come over the country and its attitude toward these Allies which is well set forth, as follows, by a reliable political authority. It could, of course, hardly be more than simple coincidence, but the missions of the Allies, beginning with the arrival from Paris of M. Joseph Thierry in the capacity of Ambassador Extraordinary for the purpose of adjusting financial conditions between the two countries, and being succeeded quickly by other French missions, a British mission and a mission from the United States, reached Spain just at the time that the economic crisis was assuming its acutest form, and in the interval the country has been passing through the worst pangs of such a crisis and has seen clearly that unless it accepted the help the Allies were willing to give it on the most reasonable terms, chaos and disaster must quickly supervene.

The state of things at the moment is that all such difficulties as exist with France are in process of adjustment; that a commercial agreement has been put through with England by which Spain receives the coal of which it is desperately in need and in exchange sells iron, fruit and other things that it cannot find a market for anywhere else and much desires to sell, and that a similar agreement has been arranged with the United States by which Spain again receives the goods and materials she cannot do without and sells things she yearns to sell. A short time ago, when the United States felt it to be necessary to reduce its exportations of cotton to Spain the immediate result was something in the nature of a panic at Barcelona, the chief cotton manufacturing center, and the manufacturers, seeing no possibilities of future supplies, began immediately to conserve what they had, put their factories on short time, closing them on some days of the week, and thus in a large measure of necessity creating a most serious industrial and economic upset in the busiest, most progressive and most serious region in Spain. The hard-headed business men of Barcelona soon made it clear to the authorities in Madrid that this state of things could not be endured, and that if this was pure neutrality the sooner it was abandoned the better, or Spain would collapse.

Less than a year ago Spain all but completed a commercial agreement with England which in its terms and conditions was practically identical with that which has just been arranged, but before it was signed the Germanophiles stepped in with threats declaring that such agreements would be a positive violation of neutrality and that if Spain signed one she must take the consequences. The result was that the agreement was not signed, and subsequently Spain had to petition for a renewal of England's offer. Now, when both England and America have made commercial agreements with Spain, when France is completing financial and commercial arrangements with her, and England also is negotiating with the peninsula in a financial sense, the Germans and their friends in Spain know perfectly well that, the people being hungry, and the factories silent, it would be of no use whatever to talk any more about neutrality, and therefore there is an outburst of intense activity on the part of the German submarines against Spain. It can make no difference, for the country from top to bottom has made up its mind that not merely must it maintain good commercial relations with the Allies in the future, but that for the present it is literally vitally necessary that it should do so. Newspapers and politicians that six months ago were doubtful about the wisdom of any of these agreements are now enthusiastic advocates of them, and though the first supplies, in the form of coal from England, have only just begun to trickle through, the country is already preparing to rejoice and seems to see its troubles disappearing like the dew of a summer morning. In this, characteristically, it is much too optimistic, and, as the war still remains, so will many of its difficulties, but undoubtedly the agreements with America and England will relieve it from the worst strain and enable it to get along somehow.

The present situation is very well

expressed by a well-known and judicious financial authority, Señor Angel Illana, who says that the declaration by the Premier that Spain was negotiating commercial treaties with various foreign nations was enough, to let loose the passions of a part of the Germanophile press, because of the simple and fatal geographical coincidence that she could only do business with one set of the belligerents, and only with that set was it possible for her this very day to make an arrangement by which she would be relieved of the terrible difficulties in which she found herself.

The Germanophiles, says Señor Illana, after publishing the most exaggerated statements of the value of the advantages which members of these missions have convinced themselves that the people cannot resign themselves for the sake of the romantic pleasure of knowing that their money is worth more than that of other people, and therefore the German tactics are now changed, and they support the proposition that treaties of this kind should be reserved for the consideration of Parliament. To continue with diplomatic dilatoriness in this matter would not only constitute a grave lack of knowledge of the seriousness of things, but would certainly lead to an economic upheaval. The exportation of our harvests of wines and fruits and the importation of cotton, petrol and various other things are absolute national urgencies, and are not merely masks to hide the desire to favor the quotations of francs and pounds. We have arrived at such a point that the free exercise of supply and demand is not enough to yield to us the foreign merchandise we need. It is imperative that we should resort to political expedients, and, as is natural, certain compensations must be offered.

To be candid, the Spanish Government cannot now go forth to offer that of which it has a great excess such as wine and oranges. Coal, tin-plate, ferromanganese, petrol and cotton with which the Allies can supply us, mean privations to them when they do so, because they are not things of which they themselves have any excess, and it is simple logic that in exchange they should ask from Spain credits or merchandise that will represent some sacrifice for Spain. We must face this matter as an inevitable phenomenon imposed on us, and what is needed is that the controlling elements of the country should profit by the lesson experience teaches them, and should view, from above, the Spanish economic problem. Señor Illana then goes on to point out how it is incumbent on Spain that she should make the best of these agreements, that she need not, if she organizes herself carefully, miss any of the things with which she supplies the Allies, and that if she administers to the best advantage what she receives from them she should do well. If she persists with her old ways of carelessness and neglect and still believes that neutrality is to be found on this planet, her vital interests will, he says, be injured.

SOCIALIST ATTITUDE ON WAR CRITICIZED

Presidential Candidate of the Labor Party in 1912 and 1916 Gives His Reasons for Inactivity in the Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The "growing policy of exclusiveness" of the Socialist Labor Party and the attitude it has adopted in reference to the war, are given as reasons by Arthur E. Reimer of Boston, presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party in 1912 and 1916, for inactivity in the labor movement, in an open letter to the organization, in which he discusses "Socialism and the War."

He says that his resignation from the party was not due to any difference of opinion with regard to the general purposes of the organization. Mr. Reimer also says that he has a "personal reason which involves the increasing difficulties I have experienced in trying to pursue my profession as a lawyer and at the same time subscribe and constantly adhere to the discipline of a revolutionary body, such as the Socialist Labor Party."

After referring to the efforts of the party toward "emancipating the working class," Mr. Reimer says: "Again the Socialists are confronted with the problem of trying to be consistent in their agitation at a time when the United States has entered into the world war. Unable to adopt a consistent attitude, they likewise refuse to take advantage of the numerous avenues of activities, the only avenues open to them at this time and as a result the ever growing policy of exclusiveness has developed. Let us revert to the resolution adopted by the national executive committee of the party on Jan. 2, 1916, a part of which reads as follows: 'Whereas the working class should not consider any country under capitalist rule worthy of defense no matter what the circumstances may be.'"

"This consequently became the slogan of the national campaign, and certainly I voiced this statement as strenuously as any. Whatever may be said to the contrary, I know there are members today, who refuse to utter this sentiment, not because of its being a violation of law, but because their own conscience and reason are opposed to it, and despite my own advocacy of this slogan, I am not in accord with it today."

"It is my firm conviction," he says, "that at this stage of development, where capitalism itself is fighting for its own existence, a clear knowledge

of social science dictates that the individual be allowed to act according to his own conscience, unhampered by any decree formulated by a Socialist organization, and I challenge any Socialist to submit any tenet of socialism by which he can consistently deny the right of the individual Socialist to take a stand in this world struggle."

PERMIT REQUIRED FOR YARN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Flax Control Board announces that an order has been made by the Army Council under the Defense of the Realm Regulations prohibiting the delivery of line or tow yarn produced wholly or partly from flax for shipment from Ireland without the permit of the Flax Control Board; such permits will be issued by the Flax Control Board (Irish sub-committee) to whom application should be made at 31 Wellington Place, Belfast. It is further announced that all persons holding any line or tow yarn produced wholly or partly from flax who have not already made a return of their stocks to the Flax Control Board (Scottish or Irish sub-committees) are required to make a return showing quantities and numbers; returns should be made in the case of persons in Great Britain to the Flax Control Board (Scottish sub-committee) 10 Victoria Chambers, Dundee, and in the case of persons in Ireland to Flax Control Board (Irish sub-committee) 31 Wellington Place, Belfast. A return should be made of all yarns in the custody or control of holders irrespective of any question of ownership.

TAPESTRY WEAVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The idea has come to Sir George Frampton, the well-known sculptor, that many artists, soldiers, who were studying art before the outbreak of the war, may return home incapacitated, and be unable to take up again the art they loved and worked at. It has occurred to him that tapestry weaving would not only provide congenial employment to these men, but would afford them a means of livelihood, and he believes that, if his idea meets with a practical and sympathetic response from the general public, training centers for tapestry weaving under the best masters, and studios with weaving looms could be established as soon as sufficient orders or work were either given or promised. Tapestry panels, Sir George considers, would form suitable war memorials and rolls of honor to hang in the halls of universities, public schools, and public corporations, and even in churches and private houses, and he feels that many men capable of only light employment would gladly accept the opportunity of learning tapestry weaving. So far the scheme is merely a proposal and has not materialized in any way; it is now for the public to decide whether the idea is worthy of its support.

MILLIONS POURING INTO WAR CHEST

United States Already Holds \$100,000,000 in Savings and Pledges Cover One-Third of Next Liberty Bond Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The war savings fund had on Friday a round \$100,000,000 to its credit on the books of the Treasury. The stream of small savings is now pouring into Uncle Sam's war chest at the rate of \$700,000,000 a year, with every indication that the anticipated rate of \$1,680,000,000 will be attained soon after the Liberty Loan drive.

The Treasury war savings figures record only the actual cash received, and not the pledged subscriptions for these securities which, it is estimated, are now about one-third of the total issue.

The \$100,000,000 cash fund now in the Treasury is the equivalent of 24,000,000 of the \$5 "baby bonds," or 400,000,000 of the "two-bit" thrift stamps. The Government is printing 400,000,000 of the "baby bonds," enough to fill 2,000,000 war savings certificates. Although figures are not yet available as to the number of individuals who are carrying thrift cards in their pockets and cutting down their own spending in order that the Government may spend more, the National War Savings Committee estimates that at least 5,000,000 Americans are now enlisted in the war-savings army.

The minimum goal is 40,000,000 war savers. It is expected that 10,000,000 of these will be in the schools.

Before April 6, the war anniversary and the opening of the third Liberty Loan, the war savings fund will be close to \$150,000,000. During the month's drive for pledges for billions for the big bonds, it is expected that the sale of the little war savings bonds will be so greatly stimulated that the total for these securities will be brought up to \$300,000,000 or more. This has been the experience of England. Basil P. Blackett, the British Treasury expert now in Washington, points out that during the Victory Loan in England last year, the sales of war savings certificates were enormously increased. To the English war savings societies, in fact, was given the credit for putting the loan up to the thousand million sterling mark.

FREIGHT INCREASE GRANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An increase of about 15 per cent in commodity rates was granted on Friday by the Interstate Commerce Commission to railroads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers.

Ferdinand's Fine Furniture

Artistic, Practical Furniture That Will Give Years of Service and Satisfaction



William and Mary (4-Piece) Dining Room Suite \$125.00

An exceptionally attractive suite, finely constructed. The work of the best cabinet makers, beautifully finished in both mahogany and American walnut. A reproduction of the William and Mary period. One of the most popular period designs you can put in your home. The buffet is 54 inches long, 21 inches deep, with French plate mirror, full-length linen drawer and closets. The dining table measures 48 inches and with a 6-ft. extension. The china cabinet is 72 inches tall by 36 inches wide. The serving table is 37 inches long by 20 inches deep. The chairs, having box seat and covered in genuine leather, are extra. Each piece can be purchased separately.

Sweater Yarn

Gray and Khaki

We are selling this yarn at the cost price to help the patriotic women of New England who are doing such a great work in knitting for our soldiers and sailors. No Mail Orders Filled.

\$1.00 Value
70c A Skein



Established 1880

The Low
Expense of
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40-51 TEMPLE PLACE

SOLDIERS URGED TO CONSERVE FOOD

Notices Posted at Camp Devens
Says That Wastefulness Is
Treason and Gives Aid to
the Enemy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Cards calling attention to the necessity of conserving food have been posted in the depot barracks, stating in part as follows: "To waste today is a crime against your country, against your people, against the starving people of the world. Wastefulness is treason. It aids the enemy. The folks at home are doing without things that you waste. Money cannot always buy food. Every slice of bread wasted means two ounces of flour. How about you?" Another paragraph advocates keeping the mess hall clean and giving cooperation to the kitchen police. On Friday, the mess halls were inspected by a Washington official, who also visited the quarters occupied by the officers' training school.

Men in the third training battalion of the depot brigade were reviewed on Friday by Capt. Frederick C. Bacon, of Belmont, Mass., 1200 soldiers being in line, and led by the brigade staff and drum corps. Captain Bacon and his staff were mounted, and the line passed in review before Col. H. R. Perry, the new brigade commander. Officers of the depot brigade called informally at the Officers' Club on Friday evening, extending wishes for his success to Brig.-Gen. William Weigel who left today for his new command in the South. In leaving the cantonment, Brigadier-General Weigel paid a tribute to the efficiency of the officers and men in his command, stating that their work had been most gratifying.

Several hundred recruits are expected to join the ranks of the thirty-third engineer regiment, which will probably become the largest organization in camp. It is commanded by Col. Mark Brooke, and the new men are coming from all parts of the country, several having arrived on Friday from Seattle, Wash.

Maj. W. H. Neil is acting division inspector during the temporary absence of Maj. A. M. Pardee, and Major Peck is acting division adjutant in the absence of Maj. Harry L. Hodges. Capt. Herbert C. Williamson is acting as assistant in place of Maj. Theodore H. Burleigh, and there are several other temporary appointments.

Constanto Urizato, a recruit from Naugatuck, Conn., recently asked for a hearing, stating that the interpreter at his selection board failed to tell him about his exemption privileges, and that he would like to leave the service. On Friday when Lieut. J. R. Peterson had the paper asking for a hearing, ready for the soldier to sign, Urizato refused, stating that he had learned to like army life, and that he wanted to remain a soldier.

Frank Doyle of West Andover, Mass., was placed under arrest on Friday night charged with selling liquor to soldiers. This is the first case of alleged bootlegging for some time.

Maj. Arthur B. Hitchcock reported on Friday that 100 per cent of the men in the fifth battalion have taken out war risk insurance, aggregating \$13,715,500, the average policy being for \$9167.25.

A class in pistol practice is out on the range daily, being instructed by First Lieut. G. E. Hayes of Dorchester, Mass.

Benefit of Smileage Campaign

BOSTON, Mass.—Governors of all the New England states have been asked to attend the military assembly in aid of the smileage campaign, and which will be held in the Copley-Plaza Hotel on the evening of Monday, April 1. Invitations have also been extended to the mayors of the Massachusetts cities, and to military and naval officials in Boston and vicinity. Music will be furnished by the Jazz Band from the Harvard Radio School as well as a glee club from the same school, the Navy Yard Welfare Band, and other organizations. The affair is arranged by the women's auxiliary committee of the military entertainment council, the commission appointed by Secretary of War Baker to furnish amusement for the soldiers in the various army camps and cantonments throughout the United States.

Northeastern Headquarters

BOSTON, Mass.—Photographers are being enlisted in the signal corps of the northeastern department, and men sent to the three schools of photography maintained by the Government throughout the United States. Later these schools will be consolidated in Rochester, N. Y., with more than 100 instructors in the various branches. During the past few months aerial photography has been greatly developed, and every sector of the battle front is now being divided into plots one-half mile square, numbered, and entrusted to a squad of photographers who will familiarize themselves with their district. As fast as the photographs are developed they are reduced or enlarged to a standard size and fitted into places on a large composite photograph of the sector. Cases are on record when only 20 minutes elapsed from the time of photography until the batteries were playing on the enemy lines. In that period, the airman had returned with their pictures to the lines, developed and printed them, and the batteries trained on the enemy front.

The recruiting station of the staff reserve corps connected with the northeastern department, and which has been located on Boylston Street for nearly a year, has been permanently closed, and henceforth enlistments will be handled from the regular army recruiting station at 3 Tre-

mont Row. During the period of its existence, more than 5550 men have been examined at the station, and of this number 5136 were accepted. Of the accepted number 2795 men have been definitely enlisted, and many others have been transferred to other departments independent of the staff reserve corps.

Naval Service Club

BOSTON, Mass.—Attendance at the Naval Service Club on Beacon Hill averages more than 100 men each evening, and already sailors from nearly all parts of the country have registered. This evening there will be an orchestral concert and from time to time other entertainments will be held for the men. The canteen is already in operation, and the reading and writing rooms are liberally patronized.

Belgian Relief Fund

BOSTON, Mass.—According to Joseph H. O'Neill, treasurer of the New England Belgian Relief Fund, a total of \$665,521.90 has been realized to date.

Treasurer William H. Stearns of the fund for the one hundred first engineer regiment, formerly the first corps of cadets, states that total contributions now aggregate \$7469.90.

SOLDIERS' BOOKS DRIVE TO START

United States Campaign to In-
crease Army Libraries to Con-
tinue for One Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Every public library in the country has been asked to cooperate in the nation-wide book drive commencing on March 18, and directed by the American Library Association Library War Service, at which time every effort will be set forth to secure 2,000,000 books.

This association is now buying hundreds of thousands of textbooks, for which there is a steadily increasing demand, but it is looking to the public to supply by gift the volumes of lighter literature, books of adventure, biography, history, poetry, travel, and good fiction which the men must have.

In addition to the service in France, the American Library Association also supplies its many cantonment libraries with reading, also the small camps, naval stations, forts, vessels and transports. Already some 300 of these are receiving this service, and it is estimated that at least 500,000 more books will soon be needed for use in the United States.

General Pershing has given unmistakable recognition to the need of reading for use of the men overseas.

Accordingly, it has been ordered that shipping space to the amount of 50 tons per month be set aside by the army transport service for the shipment of books to soldiers. This has made it possible to send to France a monthly shipment of nearly 100,000 volumes, a task which the association has cheerfully undertaken.

Already the association has in operation large shipping stations at two Atlantic ports of embarkation. To these stations books from public libraries in all sections of the country are shipped, the actual work of issuing the books at the various stations being in the hands of army chaplains, the Y. M. C. A., the Red Cross, the Y. W. C. A., and other agencies.

In all its relations with these workers in the army and navy, the finest possible devotion and cooperation has been shown, and the association has gladly undertaken any service to which it has been called.

One may give his books to this splendid cause with the full assurance that soon they will be available for the men to whom so much is due. The men with the colors are indeed an army of readers who call for the best fiction and also for books on history, literature, art, mechanics, aviation, agriculture, in fact, on all lines of serious study. Indeed, it is said that the portion of non-fiction circulation in the camps is larger than in many city and town public libraries.

The Boston Public Library, which is doing a vast work in the army and naval stations in this vicinity, can make immediate use of several thousand books, as its supply of gift books at the present time is exhausted. It is rather a surprising fact that since last September only 1167 citizens of Boston have donated books for the American Library Association through the local library. While the intensive campaign for books does not begin until next week, it is earnestly hoped that many volumes may be sent at once to meet urgent requests for books. These may be addressed "Library War Service, Boston Public Library," or any of its branches.

Book Collections Begin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Nearly 400 books have been received by the local library since the announcement was made that a nation-wide campaign would begin Monday for 2,000,000 books for soldiers abroad and in camps and cantonments in the United States. Another 400 books had come in since the last box was shipped to France two or three weeks ago, which make 800 books now on hand. The campaign in this city will be conducted chiefly by the high school pupils, who have been given leaflets explaining the purpose of the book campaign. These leaflets will serve as credentials for the canvassers and also will be distributed among others interested in supplying the soldiers with wholesome reading matter. Clergymen have been called upon to take part in the campaign. All books collected will be stored at school buildings until the campaign is over and then the library committee will dispose of them at the direction of the American Library Association, which is directing the country-wide campaign.

CADETS ON TRAINING SHIP TO GRADUATE

More Than 100 Young Men
Aboard the Ranger Will Be
Available for the Merchant
Marine Service March 20

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—More than 100 cadets in training for merchant marine service may be found any afternoon busily engaged with their studies on board the Massachusetts Naval Training Ship Ranger, which lies docked at the Charlestown Navy Yard, surrounded by naval craft of all descriptions, but alone as far as its special sphere of activity is concerned. These cadets who have been in training during the past two years with two cruises of six months each as a part of the course, will be graduated on March 20, and will immediately be available for merchant marine service of which there is the most urgent need at this time. With the opening of the next course, the number of cadets will be considerably increased, it is expected.

The Ranger, which was built in 1876, makes an ideal training ship, being of the barkentine type, and fully equipped for the various lines of work for which it is used. She carries four 6-pound guns, and is now painted the regulation navy gray.

Men receive training in both deck and engine-room duty, and upon graduation are presented with certificates showing their special qualifications. If they have attained the age of 19 years, they are allowed to take examinations for the position of third officer or engineer, and their certificate is accepted as an equivalent to two years of actual service, though it is generally acknowledged that training on the Ranger is vastly superior to the usual life on ship. Cadets are instructed in the theories of navigation, rope splicing, sail-making, boat drill, and they are given a general all-around training in deck seamanship.

Admittance to courses on the Ranger is through competitive examinations which are held semi-annually, and in addition to other requirements, letters of recommendation from three reputable citizens who know the applicant are obligatory. Candidates must be between the ages of 16 years, 6 months, and 20 years. The expense is \$90 the first year, and \$25 during the second year.

The day's program commences with reveille which is sounded at 6 o'clock in the morning, followed by cadets' muster, and a general turn-out for scrubbing the deck and sails. Breakfast is served at 7:30 o'clock, and the call to colors comes at 7:55, with colors five minutes later. Following a short drill the study call is given at 8:45 o'clock, continuing until 10:25 when a short recess is taken, after which the studies are resumed until 12:25, when mess is served.

Then follow periods of drill, patrol duty, extra duty for the awkward squad, with the call to colors at sunset. Supper is served at 6 o'clock, with an hour and a half following devoted to study. Taps are sounded at 9:20 o'clock, and then quiet reigns on the ship.

Considerable time is given over to athletics, such as swimming, bowling, hockey, basketball, and baseball in season, and during the winter months there are usually entertainments. Week-end liberty is allowed from 4 o'clock on Friday afternoons until 8 o'clock on Sunday evenings, and cadets whose homes are not too far distant usually spend the time with their families.

Self-reliance is one of the features of training on the Ranger; the boys are taught how to care for their clothing, and there are many other useful branches which would prove of value to men in any vocation.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF ENTIRE COAL OUTPUT

By United Press

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Regulations for controlling the entire output of coal of America for the year beginning April 1, are to be announced at once by the Fuel Administration. Under the new regulations, cross-handling of coal is to be eliminated by designations of zones within which coal produced will be consumed. About a score of these have been laid out.

CHANGE IN TAXING PERSONAL PROPERTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Taxation of tangible personal property in the city or town where it is located and where it receives protection is contemplated in

a bill now before the State Senate, based on the recommendation of the State Tax Commissioner, William D. T. Trefry. Enactment of the proposed law will greatly simplify the task of assessors, in locating property of this character, who under the existing plan of taxation have to chase the owners or holders all over the State. All such property, save ships and vessels, would be taxed to the owner in the city or town where the property is located on April 1, and not where the owner lives. At the office of the tax commissioner, it was stated that no serious readjustment of taxes is likely to result from the change, since the great bulk of property already is taxed upon the basis now proposed for tangible personal property.

GERMAN EMBASSY DIRECTED BUYING

Count von Bernstorff's Instructions
to Wool Agents While United
States Was Neutral

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the request of the Textile Alliance, Attorney-General Lewis and his deputy, Alfred L. Becker, have begun an investigation of the activities of Hugo Smith, interned representative of the Deutsche Bank, and others, to determine whether there had been an attempt to corner wool in this country for delivery to Germany after the war. The papers of Mr. Smith have shown, according to Mr. Becker, that a concerted attempt was made by the Deutsche Bank to accumulate cotton, wool and jute in South America and the United States. Julius Forstmann, the naturalized German head of a firm of woolen manufacturers at Passaic, N. J., said he had "instructions" from Count von Bernstorff, the former German ambassador, to take orders from H. F. Albert, then fiscal agent of the German Government in this city, "in all matters relating to wool shipments" during the time the United States remained neutral. He said these transactions for German interests were legal as they had the approval of the State Department in agreement with the German Embassy at Washington.

William J. Bryan, then Secretary of State, permitted the shipments, he said, because, in exchange for the wool, Germany released quantities of dyestuffs which were much needed by the American manufacturers. Forstmann admitted that he had acted as agent for German interests in wool purchases after March 26, 1915, the date on which American woolen manufacturers voluntarily submitted to regulations imposed by the Textile Alliance, incorporated, a quasi-official agency created at the instance of the British Government to control consumption of textiles from British colonial possessions so that none of these materials would reach Germany.

Mr. Forstmann admitted he had sent several big shipments of wool to Germany, but said he had not known they were intended for the German Government. The wool was said to have been of the sort uniforms are made of. Mr. Becker expects to show that authority to ship wool was obtained from the State Department under false pretenses.

Even after the sinking of the Lusitania, Mr. Forstmann continued to act as agent of German interests in bringing colonial wool contracted for previously to March 26, 1915, selling it and turning over the proceeds to Mr. Smith. He did not consider that this was violating British restrictions and agreements with the British Government and the Textile Alliance. The firm is now making uniforms for the United States.



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SATIN
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New uneven tunic skirt, semi-fitted bodice with chenille and bead emb., tailored sleeves.

Shown in navy, copenhagen and black. Sizes for women. Inexpensive dress department, fourth floor.

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FOOD SITUATION IN NEW ENGLAND

County Farm Bureau Leader
Says More Abundant Plant-
ing and More Use of Staples
Will Solve Present Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—"Bringing New England nearer to the point of feeding itself by encouraging the farmer to plant more abundantly, and persuading the consumer to subsist on staple crops rather than on non-essentials brought from a distance at the expense of much needed transportation, seem to me to be the principal problems before the food administrators of the six states," said Walter B. Farmer, President of the Rockingham (N. H.) County Farm Bureau on Friday to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"It is admitted that the resources of New England are far from being developed to their fullest extent. Thousands of acres of good land are laying fallow. Only a beginning has been made in turning the water power into light, power and heat. The fishermen claim that in the coastal waters from Nantucket to Eastport fish are far more abundant than on any other part of the Atlantic Coast, with the possible exception of the Florida Keys. Northern Massachusetts and Southern New Hampshire produce the most practicable apple in the world, the Baldwin. One of the great onion centers in the country lies along the banks of the lower Connecticut River, while the fame of the Aroostook potato has spread from one end of the continent to the other.

"Yet to meet the desire of a small percentage of the inhabitants who are still demanding luxuries, and because a majority of the people still believe that they must have a particular part of particularly raised beef cattle, thousands of freight cars are being requisitioned daily to bring halibut and salmon from Vancouver, apples from Oregon, onions from Texas, potatoes from Florida, green vegetables from Cuba, strawberries and asparagus from California, butter from Wisconsin, concentrated cattle feeds from the Middle West and even eggs from China.

"Because of certain regulations as to the amount of butter fat in milk, the Massachusetts dairyman is compelled to buy a particularly expensive feed. The poultryman also imports high grains to obtain more eggs and even the raisers of pigs rely on food from outside the State to fatten their hogs. Yet it has been shown time and time again that sufficient fodder could be raised within sight of many barn doors in New England to maintain the herd, the flock or the pigery. Hundreds of freight cars are required to bring milk selling to a specialized trade at from 18 to 25 cents a quart. You have only to figure how much these raisers of luxury milk require each day in the way of transportation to see how much they take away from the essential needs of the country.

"Our markets today are glutted with more luxuries than we had before war began, just as if there was no demand for steamers or freight cars.

"If the New England farmer can be assured that he will not have to compete with the southern market gar-

denor, the Texas onion raiser and the western apple man for a year or two, he will very nearly supply the demand in New England for green stuffs and fruit. Systematic marketing, such as is proposed by the Eastern States Farm Bureau will assure the New England farmer a ready market for his produce with quick returns, while a concentrated effort to raise beans, corn and potatoes together with some wheat and rye will go far toward supplying the inhabitants of New England with good, wholesome food which, in the course of the next year or two, they may be glad to get at any price.

"In other words the sooner the people of New England and in fact those in other parts of the country, bend their energies to raising as much food as possible in their own districts, and thereby releasing freight cars and steamers for strictly war work, the sooner will we be able to increase our shipments of food and war matériel to the front.

The day of luxury was before the war began. We are on a fighting basis now. We must eliminate non-essential autocracy and get down to essential democracy.

"I believe that the people of New England can accomplish all this."

ILLITERACY MENACE IS POINTED OUT

By United Press

WASHINGTON, D. C.—America has within her borders a vast menace to the safety of a democracy—more than 5,500,000 illiterates, according to a letter of Secretary Lane before President Wilson and Congress leaders today. Pointing out that an uninformed democracy lacks the elements of democracy, Mr. Lane urged that early attention be given to a bill appropriating money to aid the Bureau of Education in stamping out adult illiteracy.

NATHAN MATTHEWS NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Announcement comes from Washington, D. C., of the appointment on Friday of Nathan Matthews of Boston, as assistant to John Barton Payne, chief counsel for the Railroad Administration. Mr. Matthews, who is a native of Boston, served that city as Mayor for consecutive terms from 1891 to 1895, and was chairman of the Boston Finance Commission in 1907-8. He graduated from Harvard University in 1875, and then took a post-graduate course at the University of Leipzig. He returned to Harvard and graduated from its law school in 1880.

FORMER POLICE CHIEF QUILTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Charles C. Healy, former police chief, recently acquitted of charges of official corruption, and who still held the rank of captain on the force, resigned today and announced that he will live in Southern California. The State's Attorney recently stated that if Mr. Healy resigned, charges remaining against him would be dismissed.

TROOPS TO BE MIXED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army plans by the General Staff for erecting a replacement system to handle nearly 250,000 men this year, it is understood, are founded on acceptance of the fact that localization cannot be maintained. It is believed that eventually enlisted men of the regulars, national army and national guard will be intermixed throughout all divisions at the front.

WAR PROBLEMS OF SCHOOLS STUDIED

Joint Commission in National
Emergency in Education in
United States Organizes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—All the educators in the country are to be enlisted in the work to be done by the joint commission on the National Emergency in Education, of which George D. Strayer of New York City is chairman. The commission also expects to cooperate with all the agencies related to educational readjustment in outlining a progressive program of education.

Adequate teacher training, rural education, immigrant education, education of adult illiterates, a complete program of recreation, training for all forms of national service, the necessary war-time readjustments and the coordination of war service in the schools, are among the problems to be considered definitely.

The joint commission is composed of the committee to map a program for the "rebuilding of civilization through a war-modified education" of the National Education Association, a co-operating committee appointed by the president of the Department of Superintendence at the recent meeting in Atlantic City, and the executive committee and board of trustees of the National Education Association. It completed its organization at a meeting in Washington, March 7-9, and plans to meet in the same place again on April 10 and to make a preliminary report at the annual session of the National Education Association at Pittsburgh, June 29-July 6.

The commission is composed of George D. Strayer New York, N. Y., chairman; Harry Pratt Judson, Chicago, Ill.; Lotus D. Coffman, Minneapolis, Minn.; Elwood P. Cubberley of Stanford University, California; David Felmy, Normal, Ill.; Mary E. Woolley, South Hadley, Mass.; W. C. Bagley, New York, N. Y.; William B. Owen, Chicago, Ill.; Thomas E. Finnegan, Albany, N. Y.; Nina C. Vandewalker, Milwaukee, Wis.; Susan M. Dorsey, Los Angeles, Cal.; Payson Smith, Boston; F. D. Boynton, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. A. C. Chandler, Richmond, Va.; J. M. Gwynn, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. Josephine C. Preston, Olympia, Wash.; Frank E. Spaulding, Cleveland, O.; J. W. Withers, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, president of the N. E. A., Denver, Col.; Robert J. Aley, Oregon, Me.; Carroll G. Pearce, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. J. Matthews, Tempe, Ariz.; George B. Cook, Little Rock, Ark.; James Y. Joyner, Raleigh, N. C.; Walter R. Siders, Pocatello, Idaho; Agnes E. Doherty, St. Paul, Minn.

The commission is a direct result of the present shortage of teachers, the necessity to provide more efficient workers in war activities, and the training of hundreds of thousands of men in short courses to meet war-time emergencies.

CONFERENCE OF EDUCATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University and Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts, addressed the conference of presidents of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation meeting at Riverbank Court this afternoon following a noon luncheon. Dr. Smith spoke on educational legislation of the current year.

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GREAT SAVING IS SEEN IN PROHIBITION

Boston Official Says Abolishment of the Saloon Would Decrease Charity Expenses From \$300,000 to \$500,000 Yearly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—From \$300,000 to \$500,000 of the expenditures of the city of Boston would cease to be necessary were the sale of liquor to be stopped, estimated an official who has been making a study of these activities because of the unusual conditions due to the war. Prohibition, effective prohibition, this man declared, would prove a means of great saving in the charitable activities of the city. He held that a further saving of from \$100,000 to \$200,000 could be made if the overseeing of the poor, the infirm, the department, the children's institutions registration department were combined in one department and under one able commissioner.

Prohibition and combined organization of these charities departments would go far, this official held, to make an annual saving to the city of from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

The getting rid of useless overhead expense, it was said, was the first thing to be considered in modern business. In the charities departments are overlapping unpaid commissions, but each department has an office in which there are many well-salaried superintendents and clerks.

Were the four charities departments organized into one large department and an efficient man with modern ideas in business and management placed at its head, it was declared that the work would then be coordinated, lost motion done away with and a far more efficient conduct of the benevolences of the city be brought about.

The overseeing of the poor department expended last year over \$225,000 and the mothers' aid division alone some \$350,000. This year the mothers' aid fund may have to be increased by \$100,000 additional. The children's institutions department, which conducts the placing-out division which finds homes for neglected or abandoned children, spent about \$130,000 last year for this purpose. The Suffolk School for Boys on Rainsford Island, which a legislative committee has refused to abolish, spent nearly \$55,000.

The institutions registration department is really the admitting division for the infirm department, which conducts the institution on Long Island. It was said that about 98 per cent of its work consists of investigating the merits of the claims of applicants for admission to the Long Island home. The combining of these two departments into one was declared to be a step that any business concern would bring about.

The official, who has studied these departments, held that the combined department of charities might have a board of five unpaid men who desire to render intelligent civic service and a general executive manager instead of a commissioner, who should be paid about \$4000 or \$5000 a year. This manager should carry out the policy mapped out for him by the board of directors. Originally the charities departments in Boston were combined.

ESPIONAGE CASES IN ST. LOUIS COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The docket of the St. Louis district of the Federal Court has become so congested with espionage and slacker cases that United States District Judge Lewis of Denver, Col., and Pollock of Topeka, Kan., have been brought on to assist Judge D. P. Dyer in disposing of them.

Judge Lewis will hear the habeas corpus suit brought to release Arthur Frank, detained as an enemy alien and ordered interned. Judge Pollock will try the case of Harry Turner, editor of a fortnightly publication, Much Ado, who is charged with publishing disloyal matter.

One of the most important cases to be handled is that of Henry B. Krenning, arrested in a theater on the charge of calling President Wilson a traitor during the theatrical performance.

TEXAS DRY BILL PASSES SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUSTIN, Tex.—The Texas Senate on Friday passed, with amendments, the House bill providing for statewide prohibition. It now goes to a conference committee. In the event of the Governor signing the measure, which is believed probable, it will take effect 90 days after adjournment of the Legislature, or about July 1.

The House passed a bill providing for woman suffrage in state primary elections.

PACKING HOUSE REGULATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ont.—The Government has issued the regulations governing Canadian packing houses in respect to their profits. The regulations are retroactive as from Jan. 1, 1918, and are as already outlined in The Christian Science Monitor. A dividend up to 7 per cent is allowed to go free; between 7 and 15 per cent, one half of the dividend over 7 per cent goes to the public treasury, while all the profits over 15 per cent go to the Treasury. Consequently, the highest profit a packing house can make for the future is 11 per cent. The regulations further provide that a licensee shall not be entitled to retain any

profits exceeding an amount equal to 2 per cent of the gross value of his sales during any one year. There is a further stipulation that "no person, firm, association or incorporated company shall engage in the slaughtering of live stock or the manufacture of products whose business exceeds \$750,000 in gross sales" without a license from the Canada Food Board. Definition of profits and the computation of capital are dealt with in the regulations. For instance, no unreasonably large or excessive salary or other compensation shall be paid to any employee, director or similar person, and treated as part of the operating expenses.

AMERICAN LABOR PLEDGES LOYALTY

New York Federated Union Declines Proposal to End War by International Conferences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Central Federated Union vigorously declined a proposal that American trade unions support a movement to end the war by international conferences. W. A. Appleton and Josiah Butterworth of the British labor mission were guests at the meeting, and told of the loyalty of English labor.

Leon N. Rouse, a typographical labor union delegate, told them to say to England "that the American trade-union movement throbs in unison with their British and French brothers for victory."

Both Mr. Butterworth and Mr. Appleton spoke at the session and after the latter had finished Alexander Law, a delegate from the carpenters' union, offered the following:

"Resolved, That the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity express to the trade union movement of Great Britain, through its representatives, Messrs. Appleton and Butterworth, our earnest and sincere determination to continue with our whole efforts until the great war is brought to a conclusion in a manner that will forever safeguard democracy for all peoples."

"Resolved, That there can be no turning back, and that there must be no premature peace. The organized trade union movement of the United States is inherently loyal to the national aspirations for a victorious war against autocracy as represented by the Central Powers of Europe."

It was when the resolution was introduced that Charles Weinstein of the sign painters union brought up the question of an international conference.

"I would like to amend that resolution," he said, "to read that the Central Federated Union express its approval of an international conference which shall include the German workers, following the suggestion made by the British Labor Party and the Trades Council of Great Britain. I am in favor of smashing autocracy, but I believe that we can get German labor to overthrow that autocracy more quickly if we can once get it into their heads that the Kaiser is wrong. That will be the quickest way to end the war, in my opinion."

There were shouts of "he is out of order," and "that's a foolish motion" from all parts of the hall, when Mr. Weinstein sat down.

"This is no time for American labor to speak of an international conference," exclaimed one of the delegates who got the floor. "To make such a proposition is the province of the American Federation of Labor and not to a central body. The question is too big for us to handle under the critical circumstances. I don't believe, either, that any man with a drop of Americanism in his blood wants to adopt such an amendment."

After the amendment had been definitely voted down and the resolution adopted unanimously, Thomas Rock, the chairman, said with a smile: "I had no idea how the brothers felt on the subject, but I decided I would let it go to a vote and be beaten rather than appear tyrannical and save a little time."

BAY STATE RAILWAY MEASURE HEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—An order calling for an investigation of the expediency of state operation of the Bay State Street Railway Company is to be given a public hearing by the Joint Committee on Rules of the Legislature on Wednesday, March 20, at 11 a. m., in Room 355, State House. The order was introduced by Representative Quigley of Chelsea.

The Senate on Friday adopted a resolution providing for an investigation by the Public Service Commission relative to the maintenance of guard rails on platforms of elevated and subway stations in the city of Boston. The House already has adopted the order.

The Back Bay Tailor

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THOUSANDS OF GIRLS CARED FOR

Work of Boston Young Women's Christian Association Includes Two Homes Which House About 6600 Transients Yearly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Thousands of young women from all over the United States and Canada and from islands across the seas, who are working or studying in Boston, are having their interests looked after in various ways by the Young Women's Christian Association, which maintains two large homes where young women having an income of not more than \$15 a week may obtain comfortable and attractive accommodations. Last year these homes cared for 600 young women permanently. During the year 6600 transients were accommodated at these buildings and in the new clubhouse on Beacon Hill. The latter has but four small sleeping rooms, but they have been in constant demand. In the three cafeterias maintained in the same places 345,000 meals were served in 1917.

In addition to providing home comforts the association conducts educational classes in special subjects, has an employment bureau and business agency which placed girls in 4000 different paid positions last year, trains for leadership in religious and civic work, has a gymnasium and athletic and conducts numerous social affairs.

The war work of the Association has been designated as among the most sound of all the activities that have resulted from the war. It has awakened young women to a sense of patriotism many of them had little appreciated before. While this is being strengthened and extended, it is recognized that the regular work must in no wise be diminished.

As one of the leaders of the organization expressed it, the thought of unrest is abroad demanding the presence of just such an influence as the Y. W. C. A. is endeavoring to exert, quiet, clear-minded, pointing, directing and leading the way, protective and helpful to all the young women in the city not otherwise provided for.

What is found to be needed more than anything else at this particular time, and which the association is hoping it will be possible to provide, is a large recreation hall in the path of travel for young girls, and incidentally, their men friends. It should be so accessible that they could easily gather there at the close of a day's work.

"If we had such a home we could do 10 times more in keeping girls off the streets than we are doing now," said Miss Broad, the general secretary, this morning. "No plans have been made for such a place, but there is strong hope that they may develop."

Up to Friday night \$48,272.25 had been subscribed for the fund of \$75,000

which is being raised in Boston for the activities of the association. The final drive started today with special efforts to bring the fund to the desired quota by Monday night.

DRY LEADERS SEE NAHANT VICTORY

Annual Town Meeting Opens After Vigorous Campaign for Abolishment of Saloon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NAHANT, Mass.—A vigorous campaign to abolish the saloon from this town and put a stop to the flow of undesirable visitors to several hotels located at Bass Point ended today with the annual town meeting. The prohibition leaders were confident of victory, notwithstanding the fact that Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator, who has lived in the town for many years, and who voted against the federal amendment in the Senate last fall, was present to assume his usual duties as moderator.

The majority for license in Nahant has been decreasing for the past three years. In 1915 the margin in favor of the saloon was 68 votes, in 1916 it dropped to 60, while last year the license advocates won by only 15 votes. The average attendance at town meetings is 350 and a change in eight votes last year would have turned the town from wet to dry.

The prohibition leaders this year canvassed the town by means of circulars, in which the desirability of closing the saloons was pointed out, and earnest pleas made to take away the incentive for the thousands of automobile parties which visit Bass Point during the summer months, and who remain in that part of the town frequently until late at night or early in the morning.

As the saloons are located about a mile from the center of the town, and the tide of automobile travel turns aside before reaching the center, some of the townspeople have been willing to vote in favor of license for what little recompense they can derive from working in the hotel trade during the summer months.

Efforts have frequently been made by the advocates of prohibition to obtain some expression on the license question from Senator Lodge, but up to the present time he has refused to comment upon the situation. His residence is at the extreme end of the town, and is farther removed from the saloons than those of his neighbors.

It is possible, in case the town continues to favor liquor selling, that the United States Government may close the saloons on the ground that they are a menace to the soldiers stationed at Ft. Banks and Ft. Heath, less than three miles across the bay, with excursion steamers connecting the two points during the summer months.

Voting on the license question began early in the forenoon, the polls were not to be closed until late in the afternoon.

MR. BRUSH DEFENDS ELEVATED SERVICE

President of Railway Company Tells Legislative Committee \$5,000,000 Would Suffice to Rehabilitate the Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Matthew C. Brush, president of the Boston Elevated Railway, stated at the legislative street railway hearing on Friday, that about \$5,000,000 would suffice for rehabilitating the road. This statement contrasted sharply with the estimate of \$13,500,000 made by John A. Beeler, who made an expert study of the Elevated needs last year, but Mr. Brush put many of the Beeler estimates in the non-essential list.

Mr. Brush went before the joint Committee on Street Railways and Metropolitan Affairs Friday morning and his detailed explanation of innumerable intricacies of Elevated management, which he defended at every turn, carried the hearing late into the evening. He was accompanied by assistants who brought, for the information of the legislators, great volumes containing literally thousands of pages of the company's records which, he explained, would answer almost every conceivable question about the road's management and finances.

It was denied that the Elevated management had intentionally allowed poor service to continue, or was inefficient. Mr. Brush was asked by Senator McPherson if the prevailing conditions on the road were not more of an indictment against the Public Service Commission than any one else. The president thought any plan that would continue the jurisdiction of the commission over the Elevated would be "extremely unfortunate."

Service at cost, with a guaranteed return on investment, was favored, and Mr. Brush would not oppose the appointment by the Governor, of five trustees for the road. It would never do, though, for any committee, private or public, to undertake to operate a railroad. For best results he believed in single-headed operation. Such men as James J. Storrow, Henry B. Endicott and A. C. Ratschky, now serving on the Public Safety Committee of the State, he would be glad to have designated as public trustees.

Restoration of public confidence was held an absolute necessity. As for dividends he said the road would like a 6 per cent return, but he believed the stockholders should expect to share the burdens of the war. He was especially critical of the method being used for financing Boston's unique subway and tunnel system. He believed the tubes should be owned by the community and treated just like any other public thoroughfare.

Their entire cost should not fall upon the car rider, he felt.

He referred to the large costs of constructing the subways, the Washington Street tunnel representing an investment cost of \$6,900,000 per mile of its length, he said, which was "the highest-priced bore in the world, not even excepting the Simplon tunnel which runs through solid granite, under a mountain." As for merging the Park Street Under and Washington subway stations, he said this would be throwing away a \$1,000,000 investment. Abandonment of Green Street elevated station and the Adams Square subway station he deemed worth considering. It would cost nearly \$1,500,000 to run rapid transit trains through the surface subways, said Mr. Brush in disputing Mr. Beeler's estimate of \$400,000 for making the necessary alterations.

He stated that the Elevated faces an additional expenditure this year of \$1,500,000 over last year, with no additional revenue in sight.

DRYS CHARGE DELAY TO ELECTION BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—It was expected that the Board of Election Commissioners would hand down a decision here today on whether a wet and dry election would be held in Chicago April 2, ruling on the validity of the petition of 150,000 names presented by the Dry Chicago Federation. Indications on Friday afternoon, however, were that the decision would go over until next week. The dry forces claim that the election commissioners are trying to count them out or are holding up a decision until so late as to defeat the dry campaign.

ANSWER ORDERED TO I. W. W. PETITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Frank K. Nebecker of Salt Lake City, in general charge of the prosecution of the I. W. W. indictments for the Government, appeared in court here on Friday seeking such legal action as would expedite the trial. He was ordered to file an answer to the I. W. W. petition for return of its tons of papers seized in raids by next Monday.

SALVATION ARMY TO DEDICATE HOME

Settlement Establishment on Staniford Street to Be Officially Opened by the Mayor

BOSTON, Mass.—Dedication of the Salvation Army's new settlement house, at 17 Staniford Street, West End, next Tuesday, is to be made a public event. Mayor Peters is to be present at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and officially open the settlement house and proclaim its mission. Commander Evangeline Booth, assisted by Col. Adam Gifford, is to have charge of the ceremonies. Many Boston women, active in settlement work, are to be present. It is expected that Mrs. Samuel W. McCall will take the part of hostess.

Following the formal opening and dedication of the settlement house, Commander Booth is to address several hundred Salvation Army officers on the work of the army in France. This address is to be given at a special meeting, which is to be held at the Salvation Army Social Center in Roxbury.

The settlement house is to be in charge of Adjutant Cora McDonald, who did this sort of work for nine years in New York for the Salvation Army. Mammie Brown is to act as assistant. There will be four other assistants. The new settlement house is a five-story brick structure, containing 20 rooms, some of which will be given over to neighborhood work, where sewing, millinery, cooking, and knitting will be taught.

Mothers may leave their children in the settlement house for the nominal charge of five cents a day. Special nursery rooms are provided for the children. There are other rooms where mothers and children may be sheltered for a night.

PEACE MOTION NOT SECONDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Just before the prorogation of the Manitoba Legislature, F. J. Dixon, pacifist member for Center Winnipeg, moved a resolution favoring an early and democratic peace. He could find no seconder in the House of 48 members.



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(Illustrated.) The charm of the 1918 tailored suit is readily seen in this model with its stunning ripple back and straight line effect, developed in poplins, mannish serges, shepherd plaids, etc., in navy, sand and black. Sizes 16 to 44.

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Spring Dresses

With a slight trend toward simplicity, Fashion has produced some wonderfully attractive new dress models for Spring in tricotine, serge, jersey, Poirer twill, taffeta, satin, crepe de chine, etc.

SPECIAL—Taffeta Silk Dresses

A most graceful new model of taffeta shows the side bustle effect in a delightful way, all desirable shades, including old gold, reseda, navy, black, taupe, wisteria, etc. Many others at \$10.00, \$15.00, \$17.50.

22.50



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DR. TRUMBITCH ON
JUGO-SLAV ISSUEWell-Known Southern Slav
Leader Urges Unity Between
His People and Italy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The Milanese papers the Corriere della Sera and the Secolo are continuing to advocate the necessity for a friendly agreement between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs, and the latest incident in their campaign is the publication of a letter from Dr. Trumbitch, the well-known Jugo-Slav leader, in the Secolo. Dr. Trumbitch, it appears, was approached by the London correspondent of the Secolo. In his letter he declares that he is very pleased to express the views held by himself and his friends on the subject of the reciprocal relations between the Jugo-Slavs and Italy. The Jugo-Slavs up to the present time have been oppressed and divided, he says, and their national territory has been artificially split up and partitioned out into several states and a number of provinces. Out of 12,000,000 Jugo-Slavs, 7,000,000 were subjected to the Austrian yoke and their sufferings could only be understood by those peoples who were subject to the same tyranny. No one else could understand them because Austria-Hungary had no counterpart anywhere else in the world. The very existence of the two little independent states of Serbia and Montenegro was often a cause of suffering, because it served as a pretext for constant vexatious action and produced perpetual upheavals. If Austria-Hungary was a perpetual menace to the safety of Italy, this was not because of her superior numbers, but because she held 30,000,000 of her own subjects in a state of modern slavery. Austria-Hungary was not a nation, but a despotic authority. A weaker nation could live in peace and harmony with a powerful neighbor, because every nation had good instincts and an innate feeling for peace, but despotism had only instincts for violence and oppression. It lived by this and this was also the cause of its downfall. This condition of things should teach the Italians and Jugo-Slavs, Dr. Trumbitch declares, to understand one another and to unite against the common enemy. This indeed was a necessity of their common existence, because as long as Austria-Hungary existed she would be antagonistic to them.

There was a lot of talk against violent annexations and it was a good thing there should be, but those who were against such things must be in favor of liberty, love, and peace between peoples, and must be against the violence personified by the Dual Monarchy. The whole Jugo-Slav people were convinced of this. They refused the expedient offered to them which was called autonomy, but had another name. Their people aspired to liberty, they wished for unity under one government with their own brothers in Serbia and Montenegro, they wished to be a free and independent nation.

Whoever was struggling for the fulfillment of the same ideals was their friend and their natural ally. The Jugo-Slav people had found their right road which was outlined in the treaty of Corfu, signed by the representatives of Serbia, their indomitable Piedmont, and by the Jugo-Slav Committee. This declaration had its value for it was based on the ideal of nationality—the most solid basis of all, because behind it stood millions of men, the Serbian Army and all the Jugo-Slav volunteers who had been fighting in the Dobruja, and on the Rumanian front and who now were fighting on the Salonika front. These were all pledges of their firm determination to obtain their own full unity and independence as the result of the general peace.

Every one did not understand what Austria-Hungary was, not every one saw, as they did, millions and millions of Tzcho-Slovaks, Poles, Ukrainians, Rumanians, and Italians condemned to live a life of suffering in Austria-Hungary. All this, however, was seen more clearly by Italy than by anyone else, since she knew of the sorrows of the brothers on the other side of the frontier and knew there could never be security within her borders while Austria-Hungary, as at present constituted, remained in the same position. Italy had entered the war for the sake of her own safety, compromised by a treacherous and oppressive neighbor, who, up to that time, had been her ally, and it was necessary to show Italy that she could only obtain her own object by means of the liberation of the peoples at present under the Austrian-Magyar yoke. Those who advised Italy to take measures for strategic defense against the Jugo-Slavs, a small race as yet not constituted a people, did not do so in the interests of Italy, but in those of her great enemy who was, at the same time, the enemy of the Jugo-Slavs. Their greatest interest lay in a just and sincere understanding between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs.

Dr. Trumbitch goes on to describe the constitution of Austria-Hungary as an abnormal organization, containing 30,000,000 of non-German and non-Magyar inhabitants who are tired of being kept divided from their own race for the benefit of a dynasty and a dominant caste. A cordial agreement between the Jugo-Slavs and Italy was, he declared, the way to attain their common ends. There were no real divisions between them, only misunderstandings made by their common enemy. These were the only obstacles to a complete understanding, and it would not be difficult to remove them. It was said that the Adriatic should be spoken of as an obstacle to the common interests of the two peoples. The only way to overcome the German menace was by driving Austria from the Adriatic where she had no right but that of force; then the safety of that sea could be assured by the common efforts of their peoples and of those others who should have gained liberty

through the war and could face the menace from the German and Magyar countries. Good feeling is not lacking among his people, Dr. Trumbitch affirms, they only want their independence, and when they have gained this they will recognize the interests they have in maintaining cordial relations with the people on the opposite shore.

NEBRASKA SUGAR
BEET PRICE INQUIRYSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—With a view to determining a proper price for sugar beets in Western Nebraska, a commission, composed of two experts from the State Agricultural College, two business men interested also in farming, and a member of the reclamation service, has been appointed by the State.

The necessity for some definite action has been emphasized recently by a strike of the beet growers in this section, who have declared that unless the factories pay more for beets, none will in the future be raised.

The feeling in the North Platte Valley, where the larger factories are located, has been fanned by several newspaper assaults upon leaders of the beet sugar growers.

A number of years ago the companies were able to get beets for \$4 and \$5 a ton, but the price has been increased recently until \$7 and \$8 have been paid. The new prices demanded by the growers range from \$9 to \$12. The manufacturers insist they cannot pay this and urge as their reason competition with the cane sugar men, a claim, the validity of which the growers refuse to admit.

FARM LABOR WAGES
ADVANCE RAPIDLYSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Wages for all classes of farm labor have advanced so rapidly that the average wage of \$39 a month has been reached, according to a report filed by E. A. Logan, field agent of the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates. Wages vary from \$20 a month in the south of Missouri to \$50 in the northwest. Efficient farm labor is scarce. The farmers are much concerned over the situation, as a registration campaign will open over the State on March 18. It will tabulate all boys from 14 to 21 years old who will work on the farms this summer. More than 1500 boys have enlisted from the St. Louis schools.

VALLEJO DRY ORDER
STOPS MANY SALOONSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

VALLEJO, Cal.—It has been found that the government order establishing a five-mile dry zone around the naval training station located near this city not only closes the 23 saloons and the large Widemann brewery, in Vallejo, as first announced, but 48 saloons in Contra Costa County, an adjoining county, as well, and also nine restaurants, four social clubs, two hotels, four wholesale liquor houses, and four family liquor stores, in Vallejo, and six or seven road houses outside the city.

The brewery owned by Henry Widemann, which was closed by the order, and which is said to be valued at \$100,000, had a very large output, supplying a large trade in this section of the State. Mr. Widemann has announced that he will not fight the order.

"DOWER ACT" IN MANITOBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The women of Manitoba have now what is styled a "Dower Act." It received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor last week. Its principal clauses give a wife an interest in the homestead (up to 320 acres), if she resides in the country, and in the home and up to six lots if the home is in a town or city. This interest merely gives the wife the right to sign any mortgage or transfer of the home. The leaders of the women here asked that the wife be given a one-third interest in all her husband's real property, except that which he holds in trust for another, and in the event of the land being sold during his lifetime that she should be entitled to an accounting for one-third of the moneys. One commendable feature of the new act is the provision that a husband may not will away more than two-thirds of all his real and personal property from his wife. However this is not really a dower, and it would have been more appropriate as an amendment to the Devolution of Estates Act. Under the new law, if the homestead or home stands in the name of the wife, the husband has an interest in it, and the wife may not dispose of it in any manner unless he consents to "bar his dower."

FISH FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Within the next week a large supply of edible fish will be dispatched from British Columbia ports to interior points for sale to the public. Until the present the only fish the British Columbia fishing companies have marketed have been Alaskan black cod, salmon, hering and halibut. A bonus is now given the fishermen if they bring in the fish that previously they threw out of their nets as useless for market. This includes rock cod, flounders, skates and soles. All these fish have hitherto been designated as "ground" fish or "fat" fish, for which there was no market. These fish are to be sold to the public of Western Canada at 10 cents a pound, which should increase the consumption of fish, thereby releasing for overseas use great quantities of beef and pork.

DR. C. J. L. BATES
SPEAKS ON JAPANSays She May Be Dependent
on to Keep Faith With the Allies
—No Reason for DistrustSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Japan can be depended on absolutely to keep faith with the Allies, Dr. C. J. L. Bates, who lately returned to Canada after many years in the Far East, told the members of the Canadian Club here at a recent luncheon. There was not the slightest reason for distrust of the Japanese, Dr. Bates declared, for they had always kept their agreements with other nations to the letter. During the present war they had kept the Pacific coast safe just as surely as the British had protected the Atlantic coast of North America.

But, on the other hand, the speaker said, it was necessary for Europe and America to realize that the old order had passed away in the Far East, and the European powers no longer were secure in the saddle there. Japan was and would continue to be the leader in that part of the world, and the statesmanship of the western world must abandon its attitude of superiority and deal with the Japanese as equals. Friendship with Great Britain and with America was a fundamental idea in Japanese foreign policy. Japan was taking the lead in the East not because her statesmen were plotting against their western allies, but because her population of 50,000,000, occupying an area only a fraction of that of the Province of Ontario, and rapidly growing, made it necessary for her to expand. When the surplus population moved in the direction of Canada, the United States and Australia, those nations said, "It shall not come in here." This attitude not only did not tend to promote amity between nations; it forced the Japanese to expand into the eastern countries, with the result that Japanese influence was predominant in Asia. Other factors that made certain her leadership were her military and naval strength and her educational system, which attracted students from all the other Asiatic countries.

Referring to the other large nations of the East, Dr. Bates said that in India and China changes had been wrought which, a few years ago, would have been thought impossible of achievement. In India, there was serious unrest, due to dissatisfaction with political, economic and educational conditions. Nevertheless, the present Government was the best for the country at present, and the fact was recognized by the leaders of the people, who were loyal to Great Britain.

China had abolished the opium traffic, had overthrown the proudest dynasty in history, had unbound the feet of its women and had cut off its queue; and these things were significant of greater things to come in an awakened China.

The importance of the Eastern question was indicated, Dr. Bates said, by the fact that in Asia 900,000,000 people were living in one-fifth the territory that was occupied in the West by 600,000,000 white men. Those millions of colored men were growing nationally and internationally, and they constituted a factor in world politics that must be seriously considered by Western statesmen.

STANDARD LOAF IN WINNIPEG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The women of Winnipeg have won another victory against the Master Bakers Association. Since the 1st of March all the bakers have been only issuing a 16-ounce loaf. The standard loaf under the municipal bread-by-law must weigh 20 ounces. The Food Controller's order of Feb. 16 states that the weight of a loaf of bread in the Province of Manitoba is to be 20 and 16 ounces. The master bakers interpreted the order to their own interests, and eliminated the 20-ounce loaf. They asserted that the order in council meant 20 or 16 ounces. Twice during the past week, the housewives of the city have crowded the City Hall to present their pleas for a 20-ounce standard loaf to the members of the special committee, which deals with weights and measures. The deputations were comprised

mostly of mothers of large families whose fathers were fighting in France. These women stated that the taking away of four ounces of bread from every loaf was a serious matter for their children. Finally on the suggestion of a woman member of the legal profession, the committee decided to recommend the City Council to petition the Food Controller to have the weight of a standard loaf of bread in Winnipeg fixed at 20 ounces.

NEW CONCRETE SHIP
TO UNDERGO TESTSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, on Friday stated that the concrete ship launched at a Pacific port on Thursday will be subjected to a series of tests, in order to determine the practicability of the concrete type of vessel. If the ship passes the tests administered to the satisfaction of the Shipping Board, the construction of a fleet of this type of vessel will be commenced.

The concrete vessels, if the Shipping Board decides to adopt them as part of its shipbuilding program, will have a uniform tonnage of 7500. Every step of the construction of the vessel just launched has been closely followed by the Government. The vessel, the largest of its kind ever launched, is 320 feet between perpendiculars, 44.6 feet wide, and 30 feet deep, when loaded will draw 24 feet of water. Her displacement will be 7900 tons, and she will have a carrying capacity of 5000 tons. The vessel is 10 times larger than any of this type vessel now on record in this country.

The tests which the vessel will undergo will be keenly watched by the Government, and it is thought that its practicability and usefulness will be proved.

VACANT LAND CULTIVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—A branch of the Organization of Resources Committee has recently been opened in this city, its aim being to enlist farm labor, to extend vacant lot and backyard gardening and to assist producers in every way possible. The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. C. F. Bailey, addressed an organization meeting recently, and Sir John Willison occupied the chair. "Unless we produce the maximum amount this year," said Mr. Bailey, "it means that people are going to starve in Europe." He pointed out that Great Britain and France would require from Canada and the United States 250,000,000 more bushels of wheat than was exported to those countries last year, and that unless more land than usual was put under cultivation it would be impossible to meet the demand. The meeting decided to ask the Legislature to consider land for production. It also placed itself on record as favoring daylight saving scheme, but a motion to ask that the tilling of gardens on Sunday morning should be allowed, was lost by 80 per cent of the votes. Chief of Police Grasset said, however, that it was not illegal for any man to work on Sunday, providing he was not following his regular occupation.

I. W. W. INDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—The grand jury in the United States District Court at Wichita on Friday returned 35 indictments against alleged members of the I. W. W. Thirty-four of the men were caught in a raid on the Butler County oil field last fall, and all are either in jail or have been interned for the duration of the war. The men are charged under the Espionage Act and with interference with oil field productions. Those not interned will be tried in September.

NEW FORD SUBMARINE PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Henry Ford has gone to Newark, N. J., to personally supervise the construction of his eastern shipbuilding plant, which will run the year round. As soon as it becomes possible to float the submarine destroyers constructed at the River Rouge plant, down the Great Lakes, the parts will be shipped by rail to the Newark plant for assembly. Boats of the Eagle type will be built at both plants.

MINING MEETING
HELD IN MONTREALCanadian Institute Hears Ad-
dresses on the Fuel Situation
—Conservation of Coal UrgedSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The Hon. Martin Burrell, Secretary of State and Minister of Mines, addressing the members of the Canadian Mining Institute at the concluding banquet of their annual convention here, said that it was possible that before the war was over the Government might take a large step in advance, and nationalize certain forms of industry rather than leave them in private hands, but he would be reluctant to think that there would be any form of nationalization that would stop the wholesome stimulus of private enterprise that had done so much to build up the country.

Mr. Burrell announced that he did not intend to introduce a new mining act during the coming session of Parliament. He believed that the entire attention of the Union Government should be directed to winning the war, and that therefore any legislation which might be of a controversial nature should be avoided.

The mining industry, the Minister said, would not only play a large part in winning the war, but would be of great importance in the reconstruction to follow it. No man could avoid the conviction that some of the after-war problems would be little less difficult of solution than the problems of the war itself. Mr. Burrell said he was convinced that the peat industry could be put on a sound economic basis, and that 120,000,000 tons of this valuable subsidiary fuel could be made available. He hoped that during the coming session arrangements would be made for investigation and experimentation that would remove public skepticism.

Several addresses on the fuel situation were made at the convention. Edgar Stansfield, of Ottawa, spoke briefly on the work of the fuel laboratories at the capital, with special reference to the testing of air in mines and the carbonization of lignites. He said the department was giving special attention to the subject of the use of peat as a fuel.

D. B. Dowling, of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, pointed out the danger to the Allies in the possession by Germany of the northern part of France and of Belgium. If peace were declared without evacuation of this territory, Germany would increase her coal reserves by 20,000,000,000 tons, and her iron reserves by 1,025,000,000 tons, which would enable her to lead the world in these lines. There were, however, other fuels which could be used to conserve the non-replaceable fuels. The use of peat should be considered, and the burning of compressed straw, dead trees and broken limbs. Canada's water power resources were 18,800,000 horsepower, but only 1,813,200 horsepower was developed.

Eli T. Conner, speaking on the coal situation in the United States, said the reason for the fuel shortage was the overloading of transportation facilities by all classes of freight. The maximum amount of anthracite was now being produced, and no increase was possible because of the labor shortage. The engineers, operators and employees were not responsible for the shortage. Ten million more tons of anthracite had been produced in Pennsylvania in 1917 than in 1916. The men realized that coal was essential to the carrying on of the war and were responding loyally to the call on them.

W. J. Dick said a great part of the coal mined in Canada was wasted through improper operation. The authorities should be satisfied that proper operation was intended before allowing leases. If the mines were worked to their full capacity, the output would be 16,000,000 tons a year.

Mr. Dick urged that slack coal be briquetted if a cheap binder could be found.

The following officers were elected: D. B. Dowling, president; J. A. Dresser, Montreal; H. E. T. Haultain, Toronto, and B. Nelly, Cobalt, vice-presidents.

A resolution was adopted favoring daylight saving.

CANADIAN CROP ESTIMATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Valuable information concerning the federal government crop estimates to Jan. 25, 1918, is contained in statistics issued this week by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

The federal government crop estimate, which is for the three prairie provinces, is as follows:

Bushels—Man.	Sask.	Alta.
Wheat ... 41,029,700	117,921,300	82,992,100
Barley ... 45,375,000	125,213,600	86,288,600
Oats ... 146,700	4,710,600	978,600
Rye ... 15,320,000	14,067,000	10,285,200
Flax ... 338,500	938,400	535,900

At the time the statistics were drawn up stocks in terminal elevators, public and private and afloat in winter storage were: Wheat, 8,514,032 bushels; oats, 5,888,925 bushels; barley, 1,780,584 bushels, and flax, 838,952 bushels. In Eastern Canadian public and private elevators afloat and in the United States the wheat totaled 7,667,112 bushels, oats 3,374,155 bushels, and barley 968,412 bushels.

ALIEN RESOLUTION APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—At a meeting of the Great War Veterans Association, the resolution passed by the veterans and other citizens of Hamilton with regard to the alien enemy question was unanimously approved of. The resolution says, in part: "The aliens of enemy origin in our midst should be employed in works of national importance or in industries essential to the winning of the war, under proper surveillance, and their employer be held responsible for them; that their earnings over and above the amount paid Canadian soldiers be taken by the Government for war purposes, or, failing their being so employed, that such enemy aliens be immediately interned; and that no steps be taken to call out the second or third class under the Military Service Act, or to return to France any married man of the first contingent until the disposition of the aliens has been settled."

PACIFICIST OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—At a conference of Republican leaders of the Seventh Michigan Congressional District, a patriotic campaign was launched to defeat Representative Louis C. Crampton for re-nomination. Lyman A. Holmes of Romeo, state Senator, and John F. Wallace of Port Austin, are the two men who will attempt to defeat Mr. Crampton with a loyalty platform and an attack on the Lapeer man, who is branded as a pacifist by the opposition.

GOVERNMENT RESTAURANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A restaurant that will accommodate 850 persons at one time and will serve 5000 a day is under construction at Washington by the Government, for the convenience of the employees of the Ordnance Department. This is according to a statement made by Maj. Z. L. Potter, chief of the housing division of the War Department.

WOMEN'S WAR CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A conference of the Women in Industry chairmen of all states will be held at the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, in Washington on March 26, to decide on plans and policy for future work and to get in touch with the War Labor Administration.

FLINT-WORK SHOPS
IN WISCONSINRemains of Quarry Indicate That
This Industry Was Chief One
Among Door County Indians

MADISON, Wis.—According to J. P. Schumacher of Green Bay, Wis., in an article in the Wisconsin Archaeologist, flint-work-shops, where early Wisconsin Indians fashioned arrowheads and other implements were numerous in Door County, many years ago.

That the flint industry was the chief one among the Indians in Door County is indicated by the remains of a flint quarry at Shoemakers Point to which the natives of many villages went for supplies. Here the flint was clipped into slabs of shapes convenient to transport to the villages. The flint used by the arrowmakers in the Door County villages seems to have been restricted to five or six kinds.

The largest Indian villages in Door County were situated at Sturgeon Bay, Shoemakers Point, Little Harbor, Heins Creek, White Fish Bay and Jacksonport, although numerous smaller ones were located at Rileys Point where the Chippewa stayed as late as 1865, Egg Harbor, Fish Creek, Shanty Bay, Ellison Bay, Mink River, Newport, Mud Bay, Clay Banks, and on various farms.

The townships farthest north in Door County in which investigations were made for Indian relics are the islands of Washington and Detroit, which are separated from the mainland by a strip of water.

Pits in which early natives stored flint and other raw material, and other pits used in the trapping of deer and other big game, are still in existence. Several portages and Indian trails leading from the Michigan side to the inland bay were investigated by the writers with the help of the inhabitants of the county.

Drezwellsley
FROCKS

"Drezwellsley" and "Gladdings" are two synonyms which denote smartness and reliable quality.

Hence it is both natural and significant that this store should be the only one in Providence which features "Drezwellsley" Frocks.

YOUR INSPECTION
IS INVITED

Gladdings's
PROVIDENCE

Fraser Paterson Co.
SEATTLE, WASH.

Exclusive agents for
Drezwellsley Frocks
in Seattle and Puget Sound Country.

Linn & Scruggs Co.

We are the exclusive agents
for DREZWELLSLEY FROCKS in
DECATUR, ILL.

THESE PATRIOTIC DAYS

when one's war activities include meetings, luncheons and dinners, a vital essential of poise and assurance lies in the smartly correct dress one wears.

That is why fashionable women are choosing

Drezwellsley
FROCKS

Drezwellsleys of jersey, for example, have chic lines and a superb finish that immediately proclaim the good taste and refinement of the wearer.

It follows logically therefore that women of discrimination no longer request just "a dress" but a "Drezwellsley Frock."

We are now featuring Wash Dresses that blend economy with smart exclusiveness. They include

THE DREZWELL CO., Inc., 33 East 33rd Street
NEW YORK CITY

Let the Child Choose



Coward Shoes. When they are old enough to buy shoes for themselves they can be depended upon to pick the right ones.

James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich St.
(Near Warren Street)
New York
Mail Orders Filled
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The
Coward
Shoe

Any child who has once worn Coward Shoes will choose them again if you let him decide. Youngsters quickly know the difference between footwear that lets them run and play with comfort and the other kind.

Coward Shoes for children are made in sizes from babyhood up. Start your children in

LOBSTER CATCH SHOWS INCREASE

Rhode Island Production for 1917 Totaled 1,240,626 Pounds, According to Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—An increase of nearly 10 per cent in the lobster catch of Rhode Island was reported in 1917 by Commissioners for Inland Fisheries, whose report was filed with the General Assembly on Thursday. Incidentally, the catch was the largest ever landed in the State, totalling 1,240,626 pounds, of which nearly half, or 501,591 pounds, was brought into Newport, the remainder being taken near Block Island, the shore of South County, Sakonnet and Tiverton.

The Block Island catch reached 390,000 pounds.

The report also states that 853,000 lobsters in the fourth and fifth stages of development were released from the hatchery at Wickford during the year, an increase of more than 33 per cent over the release in the largest previous year, which was in 1915.

The table of the catch at Newport during the past six years, together with the number of pots, shows that in years when the fishermen put out the largest number of pots the catch was the smallest.

In 1914 the lobstermen at Newport set 17,335 traps and caught 520,962 pounds of lobsters. This encouraged other fishermen engaged in the business and in 1914, 23,122 traps were set, yet the catch fell to 488,025 pounds, while in 1915, when 24,524 traps were set there was a still further decline to 433,786 pounds. Many of the fishermen seemed to have left Newport waters in 1915 for other lobstering grounds, with the result that while the number of traps around Newport in 1916 declined to 20,241, the total catch increased again to 453,674 pounds, while last year with only 18,870 traps out, the catch reached a total of 501,591 pounds.

With an unusually heavy try released in Rhode Island waters, and the lobster laws enforced rigorously, it is believed that the catch in 1918 will be even heavier than the previous year, while lobster experts declare that all danger of extinction of the lobster in Rhode Island waters has passed.

AUTO ARMY KITCHENS FOR THE REST CAMPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following the awarding of contracts for five Taft auto army kitchens of battalion capacity on March 2, it is expected that within a few months these will be available for use in the rest camps behind the front line trenches in the American sector in France. These kitchens have been subjected to trial under war conditions in the South and West so that their practical value has been established. For keeping an army fed while marching, on train or ship transport, these kitchens have been especially designed. Clamped on a flat freight car and located in the middle of a train, food for the soldiers as well as washing facilities for the dishes are made available.

The battalion kitchen is similar to that designed for a company. The company kitchen has been used already by members of the quarter-master corps in the United States Army. These are mounted on a 1½-ton chassis, equipped with a steam boiler of suitable capacity to operate three double-jacketed copper tin-lined kettles and one hot-drink urn.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Marked Changes in Immigration
THE OREGONIAN (Portland, Ore.)

—A complete change has come over immigration into the United States in the 11 months since this country declared war. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, which included part of the war period, 216,000 more aliens arrived than departed. But in the first five months of the new fiscal year the gain of population was less than 1500, and Treasury Department officials estimate that the first six months of the fiscal year, the last six of the calendar year 1917, will show a net falling off. The most remarkable feature of the statistics, however, is that the people showing the greatest net gain in immigration are Negroes from Africa. Three thousand more came into the country than left it in the five months of last year from June to November. Mexicans, largely because of disturbed conditions in their own country, contributed 2700 to our net increase of population. But aside from these, our gains from any country have been negligible. The Russian Revolution has stopped emigration from that country. The pressing need of Italy, manifested by the disasters on the Isonzo front, was answered by 2900 Italians who left for home in the month of November alone. The English also answered the call. More than 10,000 left the country between July 1 and Nov. 1. It is surprising that the war has not entirely checked immigration of Germans into the United States. From June to November 1154 entered and 504 emigrated. The entire fiscal year, which will end June 30, next, promises to show a net loss of population by emigration. This will be a new record for the country, and a particularly sharp contrast to 1907, in which year immigration reached its high tide, with 1,285,349 aliens admitted to our shores.

Headlines About Soldiers
CHICAGO TRIBUNE—Considerable allowance is made for headline writers struggling in the procurement of the seven or eight column strip. All the same may we not beg them to have pity upon our modesty and our common sense during these heroic days of war? One line in a contemporary reads "U. S. Daring Stuns Poe." This refers to a brief dispatch relating

DRY ORDINANCE IS TO BE ENFORCED

Prohibitionists in Duluth County Preparing for Ruling Which Goes Into Effect on March 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
DULUTH, Minn.—Prohibitionists in Duluth and St. Louis County are preparing for the strict enforcement of the dry ordinance which goes into effect in the county on March 15.

One effect of the operation of the new law is to be the placing of a strict embargo against liquor being brought to Duluth or into the dry territory surrounding it from any outside point, a practice which, it is hoped, will result in an embargo being placed upon the carrying of bottles and case goods from Superior, Wis., which has been a practice up to the present. Indeed to this end instructions have been already issued by the Police Department at Duluth to search any passenger alighting from street cars coming over from Superior who may be suspected of carrying liquor.

A closer watch is also to be kept upon parcels brought in by the express companies and delivery wagons. The good effect of the operation of the dry ordinance in the city of Duluth continues to be shown in a falling off in the number of police arrests. They are now averaging up at less than half of the number on the records at the corresponding period last year. The number of prisoners confined at the county work farm has also dropped 75 per cent.

An interesting development in Superior is the filing of a petition asking for a vote on the wet and dry issue in that city this spring. Although it is necessary to file the document only 10 days before the April election, the dries have made assurance doubly sure by getting it in ahead of time. More than double the required number of signatures were obtained to the petition.

The meeting was called by the Worcester Continentals and the organizations represented were the Newport Artillery of Newport, R. I.; Kentish Guards of Greenwich, R. I.; Bristol Train of Artillery of Bristol, R. I.; United Train of Artillery of Providence, First Company of the Governor's Foot Guards of Hartford, Second Company of Governor's Foot Guards of New Haven, Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, N. H.; Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, Varnum Continentals of East Greenwich, R. I., and Lexington Minutemen of Lexington.

A resolution was adopted and sent to President Wilson, pledging the support of the members and placing at the disposal of the President the 6000 members for any duty they may be capable of performing.

MELROSE WAR FUND AIMS ARE DESCRIBED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Explanation of the purpose and reason for the application for incorporation of the Melrose War Fund Association was given to the State Board of Charity here Friday by officers of the association. H. T. Sands, president, W. E. Waterhouse, clerk, and Frank M. Hoyt, treasurer, spoke. They explained that the purpose of the association was to collect a "war chest" fund which would be enough to take care of all calls for financial support from patriotic war relief agencies. The proportion of the gifts to the various organizations would be determined by the disbursement committee, they said.

This committee consists of Chairman John C. F. Slayton, Vice-Chairman Ashton L. Carr, Secretary John H. Duffell, Mayor Charles H. Adams, Frederick P. Bowden, Charles M. Cox, Bernard A. Doherty, Dennis W. Fitzpatrick and Harold Marshall. A campaign for funds for this association is in progress in Melrose, where \$200,000 is hoped to be raised. Up to Thursday night, \$55,000 had been pledged in the three days of the campaign.

SCHOOLS TO RESUME REGULAR SESSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—All Boston public schools will resume regular sessions Monday, according to arrangements made by the school committee, working in conjunction with the Boston Fuel Committee. Provisions have been made for supplying all the buildings with coal on Monday, thereby opening some which have been closed for lack of fuel since Dec. 21.

Although the schools were closed and children forced into idleness, the breweries and saloons, not to mention the numerous other less essentials, were in operation with only slight restrictions. That policy, it is believed, will never be repeated.

Coal receipts at Boston and New England are growing larger every day. A record movement through the railroad gateways to the district was made on Thursday, when 1390 cars, or about 55,000 tons of coal were moved toward the interior.

Coal in Boston dealers' yards Friday, amounted to 38,929 tons, which was 6098 tons more than the day before. There were 13,202 tons of anthracite, 19,551 tons of bituminous coal and 6176 tons of screenings.

INSTRUCTOR INTERNED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Department of Justice has ordered the internment at Ft. Riley for the duration of the war of Prof. Frederick Konrad Krueger, instructor of modern languages at Midland College, Atchison, Kan.

Rice Ladies Hatter
149 Tremont Street, Boston

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TROOPS ORDERED TO RESTRAIN I. W. W.

ST. MARIES, Ida.—United States troops and Idaho Guardsmen, ordered here by Maj.-Gen. Arthur Murray, commanding the Western Army Department, and Governor Alexander, as a precaution against renewal of violence by Industrial Workers of the World were expected today.

Armed citizens, deputized by Sheriff A. L. Noland after he had been set upon and beaten by a mob of I. W. W. and sympathizers, who threatened to deliver one of their number from jail, patrolled the streets during the night to prevent fresh outbreaks. The trouble arose when the I. W. W. learned of the sheriff's intention to remove William Nelson, formerly secretary of the I. W. W. local here, to Coeur d'Alene on a charge of criminal syndicalism.

DEVELOPMENT OF CANADIAN PEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Minister of Mines, the Hon. Martin Burrell, has issued a statement which indicates a rapid development of the peat industry in Canada. After referring to the millions of dollars which have been spent in this direction, but with little economic advantage, the Minister continues:

"The question has been receiving consideration by the Reconstruction and Development Committee of the

Cabinet, by the Fuel Controller and for the past month has been given special attention by the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Mines, who has taken matters up with the technical officers of his department, and with Mr. R. A. Ross, consulting engineer of Montreal, who is a member of the Research Council, and Mr. E. V. Moore, who constructed the first mechanical peat excavator built in this country."

During the coming season the Provincial Legislature of Ontario and the Federal Government will cooperate in an extensive scheme for the comprehensive development of the industry and the carrying on of experimental work. The summing up of the whole situation is extremely gratifying and holds out encouraging prospects for the future of Canada's fuel supply, even if the prospects are not realized next winter. The two outstanding features are that the existence of immense bodies of peat suitable for fuel has been proved, and that the manufacture of peat into usable domestic fuel has been demonstrated.

NEED TO CONTINUE PROHIBITION WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The necessity for continuing the prohibition campaign, even now that victory has been won, in order to see that the laws are enforced, was the dominant note in the addresses at the annual meeting of the Quebec branch of the Dominion Alliance here recently.

S. J. Carter, the president, said that the prohibition workers were grateful to the Federal and Provincial governments for the legislation they had passed. The workers did not believe that the result had been brought about primarily by the war. The success had been attained by virtue of years of work, and the war had merely brought it more quickly.

The prohibitionists believed that liquor had been banished for good, but they must not for that reason stop working. Education in the dangers of the liquor traffic must continue, otherwise public sentiment would weaken. Mr. Carter also paid tribute to the work of the French-speaking prohibitionists, without whose cooperation the English minority of the Province never could have succeeded.

Similar sentiments were expressed by speakers at a victory celebration held recently in the New Empire Theater.

PHI BETA KAPPA MEMBERS ELECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Election of six more seniors to the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa is announced today with the approval of A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard. They are: Richard M. Baker, of Waverly; Walter G. O. Christiansen, of Cambridge; Arthur C. Gilligan, of Natick; Lawrence E. Green, of Omaha, Neb.; Edwin F. Melvin, of Mattapan; Theodore K. Selkirk, of Albany, N. Y. This group of six completes the "Senior Twenty-Two" who are usually chosen in the fall. Last November, however, instead of the customary 22, only 16 seniors were elected.

On March 23 a third group of not more than five men will be chosen. This mid-year election is the one in which the society is allowed to base its choice more than usual on other outside activities which go to prove a man's intellectual ability and promise.

In June, on the day before Phi Beta Kappa Day, five more seniors selected from those who won distinction and other honors at commencement, may be elected.

CONDITIONS IN CAMBRIDGE TUBE

Crowded Cars on Morning Trip Make It Difficult to Close the Doors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—As in other sections of Greater Boston served by the Boston Elevated, there has been much complaint for months concerning the service between Cambridge and Boston in the Cambridge subway, and recently residents of Cambridge appeared before a committee of the Legislature and entered a strong protest against conditions.

Evidence that so far, at least, it has been without result was given by the kind of service furnished this morning, as noted by an observer. One of the trains left Park Street Under for Harvard Square with every seat filled and passengers standing up, so thickly crowded that it not only was impossible for them to move about, but it made it impossible for the guard operating the doors to see when the passengers who were desirous of alighting from the cars had all succeeded in their efforts.

At the Kendall Square station of the tunnel there were enough passengers waiting to fill all of the space left by those who ended their journey at this point. So many persons were waiting to get on and the cars were so filled, that in order to get the train in motion, one of the trainmen pushed the automatic lever which closes the side doors with the result that a man who had succeeded in getting half way into the car was jammed by the door and it was with difficulty that he finally succeeded in getting all the way into the car and allowing the door to shut tight.

At Central Square much the same condition prevailed with the result that at this point a woman was caught by the closing door. At Harvard Square more than enough passengers left the train to seek the surface cars than could be accommodated by the few cars on hand.

For the persons who had to transfer at the Central Square Station for Dudley Street at the Pearl Street transfer point, the same inadequate service was apparent. A Massachusetts Avenue car to Boylston Street passed with a few passengers; but it was four or five minutes before a Dudley Street car came along and this was more than filled, resulting in such persons as were waiting for this service being compelled to stand on the platforms or else wait for the next car. Had the Boylston Street car been going to Dudley Street, it not only would have saved a wait on the part of those who wanted the longer trip and provided them with seats; but it also would have relieved the Dudley Street car when it did come along.

RAILWAY QUESTIONS DEBATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The executive of the Hydro-Electric Railway Association of Ontario and the executive of the Ontario Municipal Electric Association held a joint session in this city when

they passed resolutions recommending that the Government take over the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific railways and consolidate them with the lines already taken over on the basis of the Drayton-Acworth report; that the Prime Minister and the Dominion Government be urged, on the assembling of Parliament, to reintroduce the bill of last session to prevent any power company entering upon the streets of a municipality without its consent; that the Hydro-Electric Association of Ontario protest against the granting of the application of the Toronto-Hamilton and Beamsville Railway for the right to build a line from Toronto to Hamilton paralleling the proposed Hydro radial; that whereas an application is pending for a charter to the Canadian Northern Railway for a line from St. Catharines to Windsor, the Government be requested to refuse such application; that the two associations protest against the granting to the Michigan Central Railway of the right to build from Hamilton to Toronto; that municipal councils be urged to adopt the resolutions passed at the meetings of the associations, and that the meeting has full confidence in Sir Adam Beck and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, and views with alarm any attempt by the Dominion Government to circumscribe or limit their powers.

ESPIONAGE ACT VIOLATION CHARGED

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—August Herman Adolph Schote is under arrest here, charged with violation of the Espionage Act in disseminating false information tending to discourage enlistments in the United States service. He has two sons in the army, one of whom was wounded in France and is now in a military hospital near Baltimore, Md.

At the Turn Germania Hall Thursday night, Schote made the statement in the presence of 12 other men that there were 7000 wounded American soldiers in the hospital where his son is located, and that he saw 1500 wounded on one floor. The story spread rapidly and the police investigated. The arrest followed.

Schote admits he may have said he saw 1500 wounded at the hospital. He is held in \$1000 for hearing before United States Commissioner A. H. Wood here Monday.

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The total value of the mineral production of the Province of Quebec in 1917 was \$16,051,188, according to returns by mineral producers and mine operators to the mines branch of the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries. This is the largest production recorded, and is an increase of 21 per cent over 1916. The Province is shown to possess mines of asbestos, chromite, copper, caolin, graphite, iron, magnetite, mica, iron oxides, molybdenite, zinc and lead, besides the structural materials. Mineral production has increased 540 per cent in 18 years.

PATENTS ISSUED IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

BOSTON, Mass.—Following is a list of patents issued in the past week to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., patent attorneys:

Lineman's Tool—Aaron, Solomon E., Boston, Mass.
Shifting Mechanism for Gearing—Brand, Junius, Nashua, N. H.
Lasting Heel Band and Making the Same—Zrock, Matthias, Boston, Mass.
Means for Utilizing Electricity—Burke, Walter S., Cambridge, Mass.
Shoe Turning Machine—Cargrove, John W., Medford, Mass.
Lasting Machine—Fowler, Alfred B., Beverly, Mass.
Safety Device for Elevators—Gagnon, Alexandre, Biddeford, Me.
Outlet Box—Gibbons, Alger E., Boston, Mass.
Rubber Compound and Producing the Same—Gleason, Frederick J., Walpole, Mass.
Automobile Construction—Gray, William, Brookline, Mass.
Tack Puller—Hatch, Jacob D., Brockton, Mass.
Window Screen—Hinchcliffe, Charles W., Lawrence, Mass.
Coin-Controlled Mechanism; Coin-Receiving Device—Jaeger, Otto, Boston, Mass.
Folding Machine—Lautenschlager, William E., Newton, Mass.
Making Cans—Leighton, George A., South Boston, Mass.
Ship Protector—Piascecky, Walter, Cambridge, Mass.
Constant Pressure Solid Rectifier—Pickard, Greenleaf W., Amesbury, Mass.
Four-drainer Machine—Pope, Charles E., Holyoke, Mass.
Builder Motion for Spinning Frames—Rhoades, Alonzo E., Hopedale, Mass.
Reaction Tower—Robinson, Clark S., Cambridge, Mass.
Light Projecting Lamp—Ryan, John E., Boston, Mass.
Inner Tube for Pneumatic Tires—Shaw, Nathaniel H., Boston, Mass.
Transmission Mechanism—Stoddard, Herman E., Springfield, Mass.
Trolley Wheel—Tetlow, Lewis J., Springfield, Mass.
Gravimeter—Young, Philip E., Fairhaven, Mass.

MEXICO AND CANADIAN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Mexico is endeavoring to open up an active direct commerce with Canadian west coast ports, and, for this purpose, has sent Eduardo Soriano Bravo to Vancouver to act as his Mexican Consul-General. His aims are to encourage the development of trade, and he states that the only thing needed now is cargo from Canada, as Mexican cargo is awaiting at the Mexican ports, and Canadian shipping companies have promised ships as soon as cargo is ready here. Mexico calls for all classes of manufactured articles. Arrangements are being made by the Consul-General with the railroads through the United States to give reduced rates on tropical fruits to Canada.

ANNOUNCEMENT

By the Retail Dry Goods Merchants
of Boston
To Their Many Patrons

Boston merchants — and those of other cities — are constantly being called upon by the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defence to assist the government in prosecuting the war by releasing equipment or materials for government service.

The government is now asking that man and motive power be conserved by restricting the number of deliveries of retail purchases.

We Willingly Respond to the Government's Appeal.

In keeping with this request the Retail Trade Board has made the following ruling:

Beginning Monday, March 18, There
Will Be But One Delivery a Day in
Boston Proper or Its Suburbs

We believe the patriotic source and purpose of this change will assure it a hearty acceptance on the part of all who are affected by it.

Retail Trade Board
of the
Boston Chamber of Commerce

L. P. Hollander & Co
Boylston Street and Park Square
BOSTON

Suits and Separate Skirts
for Immediate Selection

An Unusual Collection of Individual Styles at
Very Moderate Prices

Special Assortment
of Street Suits
FOR MONDAY at
\$45 \$55 and \$65

Sport and Travel Suits, \$35 to \$45

Separate Skirts

An Exceptional Variety of Models in

BEAUTIFUL WOOL PLAIDS

GEORGETTE SATINS

in Plain Colors and Stripes

COTTON PIQUES and GABARDINES

All Marked at Extremely Moderate Prices

A. KIECKHEFER IS STILL CHAMPION

Defeats R. L. Cannefax of St. Louis in Challenge Match for the World's Professional Three-Cushion Billiard Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—August Kleckhefer
of Chicago retained his world's three-
cushion billiard championship title by

winning the match against R. L. Canfield of St. Louis, the challenger, 150 points to 142. Klieckbefer decisively outscored the challenger in the third and final block of the match Friday night, his score for that night being 54 to 42, the string of 54 being completed in 64 innings.

In 40 days Klieckbefer will have to defend his championship emblem again against Pierre Maupome, the Mexican star, who was the next challenger after

Cannefax. The final block was full of flashes of excellent play and slumps. It turned from an apparent runaway when Kleckhefer was leading with 18 points, to a close finish in which Cannefax approached to within 5 points of the champion's total only to have the local player recover his poise after making a successful spectacular haul.

shot and finish with two more billiards, making his final scoring an unfinished run of three. All three nights matches were witnessed by large crowds. The score of the final block follows:

August Kieckhefer—0 4 2 0 2 0 0 0 3 0 1
2 0 S 1 S 2 0 2 0 2 0 1 0 4 2 3 1 1 0 0 0 1 3

S-stands for Safety.

STALLINGS IS DUE AT TRAINING CAMP

MIAMI, Fla.—The first real practice of the season for the Boston National League Baseball Club will be held this morning under the supervision of Manager G. T. Stallings, who failed to arrive here in time Friday to hold a workout. Many of the members of the squad are still missing, but it is believed to be due to the unsettled


state of the railroads and not to any inclination on the part of the players to hold off. It is expected that all of the players on the list will have reached the training quarters by the end of this week, and Manager Stallings does not consider it likely that Pitcher Richard Rudolph will be included in this number.

Easy bunting, easy throwing and some batting practice constituted the program at the park Friday afternoon. Catchers John Henry, Walter Traggesser and Willard McGraw; Pitchers D. C.

P. Ragan, Crum and Jones; Infielders Covington and Conway and Outfielders Frederick Bailey, Roy Massey and Albert Wicklund were at the field. All

Richard Conway, who did not arrive in time to don a uniform. He stated that he did not know of any claim which the Boston American League Club could have concerning him, and that he would naturally welcome being made a free agent.

F. S. WHEELER WINS PRIZE
PALM BEACH, Fla.—F. S. Wheeler of Apawamis, president of the United States Golf Association, won the chief trophy in the championship golf match here Friday, when he defeated John Shepard Jr., of the Rhode Island Country Club in the final round of the first division, 2 and 1.



Professional Men's

eight Suits

right for early
very attractive
prices—same
advance greatly
stock is sold out

\$40 \$45

Company

Street, Boston

MUSIC

Mr. Wadler's Violin Recital

Mayo Wadler, Violinist—Recital in Jordan Hall, with Carl Lamson playing the piano accompaniment; evening of March 15, 1918. The program: Violin, chaconne; Wieniawski, "Fantasy"; Sgambati, "Serenata napoletana"; Strauss, reverie; Godowsky, valse macabre; Joun, "Cradle Song"; and "Swedish Dance"; Cottenet, "Chanson, Meditation"; Smetana, "Aus der Heimat."

BOSTON, Mass.—Mr. Wadler made an auspicious beginning as a public performer, in appearing with Carl Lamson. He had all the recommendation he needed in his accompanist. He had listeners in his confidence before he sounded a note, indeed from the moment he sent out his announcement and posted up his show bills. He gave people assurance of his abilities as soon as he let them know who was to play the piano for him.

But it was not plans at the opening of the program. It was organ, with Mr. Lamson as organist. The young man came on the platform at the outset as an interpreter of a piece which lately is in great favor with violinists—the old Vitali chaconne—taking advantage of the organ in Jordan Hall to present the work under something like original Seventeenth Century conditions.

The artist proved himself from first measure to last in the chaconne to be a musician. He played with correct intonation, with smooth technique and with reasonably rich quality and fairly equalized volume of sound.

He continued in the same manner in music with piano accompaniment, showing particularly in the Wieniawski "Fantasy" a knack at executing brilliant passages and at handling difficult problems of fingering and bowing. To his other qualifications is to be added a sensitive feeling for rhythm—in all enough to warrant his going on and seeking applause as a solo violinist.

Boston Music Notes

William E. Zeuch gives his twenty-third free organ recital on Sunday at 12:15 o'clock p. m., at Dr. Hale's Church, Exeter and Newbury streets. The following program will be presented:

Prelude and fugue, "B. A. C. H.," Liszt; cantabile, Jongen; Arcadian sketch, Stoughton; oriental sketch, No. 3, Bird; "shepherds' Cradle Song," Somerell; scherzo, pastorale, Federlein; "Where Dusk Gathers Deep," Stebbins; "Russian March," Schminke.

Joseph Bonnet, the organist, gives recitals at Emmanuel Church, Newbury Street, on the evenings of Sunday March 17, and Sunday March 24, at 8:30 o'clock. The first program will include works by Gabrieli, Cabezón, Palestrina, Sweelinck, Titelouze, Scheidt, Frescobaldi, Couperin, Buxtehude, Purcell, Bach and Handel. The second program will comprise

Schumann's sketch in F minor and canon in B minor, Liszt's organ fantasia and fugue on the chorale, "Ad nos," Guilman's "Noel," Franck's chorale in A minor, Bonnet's "Ariele" and second legend, Foot's improvisation from the suite in D, and Widor's toccata.

For the fifth of the series of organ recitals which W. Lynwood Farnum is giving during Lent on the new organ giving during Lent on the new organ of Emmanuel Church, Newbury Street, near Arlington Street, the program will be a historical survey of some of the writers who preceded and were contemporary with Bach. The program to be given on Tuesday, March 19, at 4 p. m., will culminate with two numbers by Bach himself. It is as follows:

Jan Pieter Sweelinck (Dutch, 1562-1621), fantasia in E-flat major; Girolamo Frescobaldi (Italian, 1583-1644), toccata per l'elezione in E major; Henry Purcell (English, 1658-1695), prelude in G major; Louis Marchand (French, 1659-1732), "Plein jeu"; Nicolas de Grigny (French, 1671-1703), "Recit de tierce en fa"; Johann Sebastian Bach (German, 1685-1750), chorale prelude in G, "Thou Comest Now, Jesu, Down from Heaven," and vivace from second trio sonata.

Haig Gudenian, violinist, taking part in a program of the Twentieth Century Club at 3 Joy Street on the afternoon of Monday, March 18, at 4 o'clock, is to present a program of Armenian music. His selections will include: "Miserere," "Liturgical Chant," "Cradle Song of Eglime," "Alaguiatz," Armenian dance and Armenian wedding march.

A concert by the Boston Russian Church choir is announced to be given at St. Stephen's Church, Florence Street, on the evening of Wednesday, March 20, at 8:30 o'clock. The concert is open to the public and admission is free.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, appearing in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on the evening of Thursday, March 21, will present the fourth symphony of Tchaikowsky, in F minor, the "Good Friday" music from Wagner's "Parsifal," and the third

"Leonora" overture of Beethoven. Arthur Hackett, tenor, will be soloist, singing the air, "Il mio tesoro," from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," and the air, "Waft Her, Angels," from Handel's "Jephtha."

The orchestra, appearing in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Friday, March 22, and on the evening of Saturday, March 23, will present two selections: Chadwick's symphonic sketches, and Saint-Saëns' symphony in C minor, No. 3, with organ.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Townsend chorus will present Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion in complete form, and as far as possible in the original form, in Symphony Hall on March 26. The performance will be given in two sessions, the first beginning at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; and the second, at 8 o'clock in the evening. The first session will take about an hour and three-quarters of time; the second, about an hour and a half. One ticket will admit to both sessions.

The soloists for the Passion music are Mme. Florence Hinkle, soprano; Mrs. Merle Alcock, contralto; Lambert Murphy, tenor, and Reinold Wernath and Herbert Witherspoon, basses.

The second concert in aid of the pension fund of the Boston Symphony Orchestra is announced for Sunday afternoon, April 14.

Miss Guilmar Novaes, the pianist, and Jacques Thibaud, the violinist, appear in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, March 24.

The program is as follows: Sonata in F major (op. 24), Beethoven; Miss Novaes and Mr. Thibaud. Concerto in E-flat, Mozart; Mr. Thibaud. Sonata in B minor (op. 58), Chopin; Miss Novaes. Balade de polonaise, Vieuxtemps; Mr. Thibaud. "Murmuring Woods" and "Dance of the Gnomes," Liszt; Miss Novaes.

Ossip Gabrilowitch gives his next piano recital in Symphony Hall, appearing there on the afternoon of April 3.

Leopold Auer, the violinist, appears in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Saturday, April 6. He will be assisted by Wanda Bogutzka-Stein, pianist. His

program is expected to comprise the Handel sonata for violin in A major, and the andante in C major and the gavotte in E major of Bach, the Nardini concerto, the Locatelli sonata in G major, the Haydn-Auer serenade and vivace and the Vitale chaconne.

Pablo Casals, the cellist, will appear on Monday afternoon, March 25, in Jordan Hall. He will be assisted by Nicolai Schneider, pianist. His program is as follows:

Sonata in G minor, Handel; sonata in G major, Sammartini; suite in C major, Bach; "Variations Symphoniques," Beethoven; air and "Petite Chanson," Hurl; Spanish dance, Granados; allegro appassionato, Saint-Saëns.

Vocal pupils of Arthur Wilson will give song recitals at Steinert Hall on Thursday and Saturday afternoons, April 4 and 6.

The Sedalia Singers, being a quartet of young Negro women from the Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial Institute of North Carolina, will give a concert in Jordan Hall on the evening of Thursday, April 4. They will be assisted by Roland Hayes, Negro tenor. The proceeds of the concert will be used for the building fund of the institute.

Mme. Margarete Matzenauer, mezzo-soprano, and Frank LaForge, pianist, appear in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, April 7.

Mme. Alice Sjosellus, soprano, will appear in Steinert Hall on Tuesday afternoon, April 9.

Frederick M. Johnson, pianist, and Miss Marie Nichols, violinist, will give a recital in Steinert Hall on Tuesday afternoon, April 16.

John MacCormack, the tenor, appears again in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, April 21.

Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci, the soprano, returns to Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, April 28. The tickets for her concert, according to an announcement of the managers, are ready for purchasers.

BOSTON CONCERT CALENDAR

March 17, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Jascha Heifetz, violinist.

March 17, Evening, Emmanuel Church—Organ recital by Joseph Bonnet.

March 20, Evening, Jordan Hall, Berkshire String Quartet.

March 22, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

March 23, Afternoon, Jordan Hall—Mrs. Clara Clemens-Gabrilowitch, contralto.

March 23, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

March 24, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Miss Guilmar Novaes, pianist; and Jacques Thibaud, violinist.

March 24, Evening, Emmanuel Church—Organ recital by Joseph Bonnet.

March 25, Afternoon and Evening, Symphony Hall—Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion, Townsend chorus and Boston Symphony Orchestra.

March 26, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

March 31, Evening, Symphony Hall—Gounod's "Redemption," Handel and Haydn Society.

April 3, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Ossip Gabrilowitch, pianist.

April 4, Evening, Jordan Hall—Sedalia Singers.

April 5, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

April 6, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Leopold Auer, violinist.

April 6, Evening, Symphony Hall—Mme. Matzenauer, mezzo-soprano; and Frank LaForge, pianist.

NEXT WEEK'S ADDRESSES

Sunday

The Rev. George L. Cady, "The Fight for Democracy," Shawmut Congregational Church, 7:30 p. m.

Marcel Knecht, "The Effort of France During the War," Methodist Church, Park and March streets, West Roxbury, 7:30 p. m.

John J. Walsh, "Modern Irish Poetry," Boston Public Library, 3 p. m.

Moorefield Storey, "Lawlessness," Phillips Brooks House, Cambridge, 8 p. m.

Monday

John C. S. Andrew, "Old Boston Days," Children's Museum, 3 p. m.

Prof. Edwin B. Wilson, "Applications of Theoretical Mechanics—I," Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 8 p. m.

Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 8 p. m.

Tuesday

Prof. Frederick J. Turner, "The Expanding and Contracting Sections in the Forties," Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 8 p. m.

Miss Margaret Tucker, "Long-legged Birds and Short-legged Birds," Children's Museum, 3 p. m.

Wednesday

Miss Margaret Tucker, "Why We Swat the House-Fly," Children's Museum, 3 p. m.

Thursday

Ralph Adams Cram, "Some Problems of City Planning in Boston," Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

F. L. Bagocius, "Russia: Past and Present," Massachusetts Branch of the Woman's Peace Party, 421 Boylston Street, 10:30 a. m.

Prof. Edwin B. Wilson, "Applications of Theoretical Mechanics—II," Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 8 p. m.

Miss Margaret Tucker, "A Lobster's Life," Children's Museum, 3 p. m.

Friday

Prof. Frederick J. Turner, "The United States in the Middle of the Nineteenth Century," Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 8 p. m.

Miss Margaret Tucker, "Gardening for School Children," Children's Museum, 3 p. m.

Saturday

Prof. George B. Foster, "Fundamentals of Progress," Twentieth Century Club, 1 p. m.

AVIATION SCHOOL'S GAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—With the assignment of 709 additional cadets to the ground school for aeronautics of the University of Texas, which is being conducted in connection with the United States Government, it is announced that this school is the largest of its kind in the United States. The new students came to Austin from Atlanta, Ga., where they had been receiving instruction. There are now at the University of Texas more than 1800 students of aviation in the ground school.

NEW YORK CITIES PLAN OPTION VOTE

Elections to Be Held in April Under Provisions of the Hill-Wheeler Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Of the 57 cities in the State given that opportunity by the Hill-Wheeler City Local Option Law, 38 will hold special excise elections on April 16. Special legislation intended to pave the way for the successful operation of this law is receiving attention in the Legislature.

Governor Whitman has already signed a bill designating special days for the registration of women voters, so that they may participate in the April elections. Another bill would provide for the filing of the necessary petitions for these elections with the board or commissioner of elections, or with the county clerk. The present law provides for filing such petitions with the city clerk. A third bill provides for the designation of watchers for these elections.

In most of the 38 cities the circulation of the petitions necessary to bring about an election is nearly completed so far as obtaining the required number of signatures is concerned, but those in charge are endeavoring to secure many more than the necessary 25 per cent. The petitions must be filed not later than March 15.

It is evident that these cities will vote on the liquor question under this law: Amsterdam, Auburn, Batavia, Beacon, Binghamton, Canandaigua, Corning, Cortland, Elmira, Fulton, Geneva, Glens Falls, Gloversville, Hornell, Ithaca, Jamestown, Johnstown, Kingston, Lackawanna, Lockport, Middletown, Mt. Vernon, Newburgh, New Rochelle, North Tonawanda, Norwalk, Ogdensburg, Oneida, Oneonta, Oswego, Plattsburg, Port Jervis, Rome, Salamanca, Schenectady, Syracuse, Tonawanda and Watertown.

B. Altman & Co.

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Thirty-fifth Street

VALUE-GIVING SALES FOR MONDAY

Women's Spring Coats

(all silk-lined)

presenting new, smart models and materials.

Coats of Poirer twill (two models) in tan; or of gabardine (one model) in navy blue or black . . . \$35.00

Coats of Poirer twill (one model) in rookie; or of tricotine (one model) in taupe, at . . . \$48.00

Coats of vicuna cloth (one model) in black or navy blue . . . \$58.00

(Third Floor)

Women's Sports Skirts

distinctively modeled in the new

CROCODILE FIBRE

(artificial silk)

in white, sea-green, silver-gray and fawn, will be on sale

at the attractively low price of \$19.00

in the Separate Skirt section of the Third Floor

Women's Marvex Gloves

(glace kidskin)

at very special prices, will afford an unusual opportunity for Spring buying.

Marvex Gloves (short length), in white, gray or black . . . per pair \$2.25

Marvex Gloves (mousquetaire, sixteen-button length), in white or black, per pair . . . \$3.85

A Sale of Embroideries

(suitable for Summer dresses)

to commence Monday, will comprise a quantity of novelty effects in white and colors (including a special purchase of Imported Flounces of organdie and voile, in 27-inch and 45-inch widths); all of which will be marked at

about one-half the regular selling prices

Included in this Sale will be

Embroidery Lengths

(each length measuring about 4 1-2 yards) which have been taken out of stock and re-priced, for immediate clearance,

at very considerable reductions.

(First Floor)

Misses' Spring Coats

featuring eminently desirable modes and fabrics

Gabardine Coats, in beige or navy blue; half silk-lined . . . at \$29.50

Tricotine Coats, in navy blue or tan; silk-lined throughout . . . at \$39.00

Silvertone Coats, in sable, nickel or teal duck (all very new shades); silk-lined throughout at . . . \$39.00

(Misses' Department, Second Floor)

White Lingerie Nainsooks

(in 10-yard lengths)

will be sold at prices representing remarkable concessions, in view of the market conditions now existing.

39-inch White Nainsook per piece of 10 yds. \$1.90, 2.85, 3.10, 3.45

36-inch White Nainsook per piece of 10 yards . . . \$2.60

These Nainsooks will be sold only in the piece. At some of the prices quoted the quantities are limited.

(First Floor)

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AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 24, AT 3.30

GUIOMAR NOVAES

The Brilliant Brazilian Pianist.

JACQUES THIBAUD

French Violinist

Tickets: \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c. NOW

JORDAN HALL

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 23, AT 3

CLARA CLEMENS

Mezzo-Soprano

KURT SCHINDLER, Pianist

Tickets: \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c. Symphony Hall

Lieut. "Pat" O'BRIEN

Thrilling Narrative of Adventure

The jump thru train window—the 8000-foot
fall in his aeroplane—the escape from the Hun.

SYMPHONY HALL, MARCH 19th, 8:15 P. M.
Prices: 50c to \$1.50. Advance sale open.

JORDAN HALL

MONDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 25, AT 3

PABLO CASALS

The World's Greatest Cellist

Tickets: \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c.

CONSPIRACY IS THE CHARGE MADE

Twenty-Six Overt Acts Enumerated in Indictment of Socialist Leaders at Chicago Under the Espionage Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The federal indictment of leaders of the American Socialist Party characterizes the literature and speeches of the party as "voicing an opposition to the prosecution of said war by the United States, chiefly by misrepresentation, subtlety and indirection, revealing what said defendants would pretend to conceal and hiding disloyalty to the United States behind a screen of specious and evasive phrases."

The Socialist speeches and literature in question are further described as "persistently dwelling upon the evils and horrors of war and of said war without mentioning any consideration in favor thereof, and upon the desirability and necessity of avoiding and stopping said war, and opposing the further prosecution thereof, at all costs and regardless of the patriotic duty of said persons constituting said military and naval forces, and of those available for service therein, willingly and earnestly to engage in and bring the same to a successful conclusion."

The indictment in detail charges the defendants with unlawful conspiracy, under the Espionage Act.

"First, when the United States was at war, willfully to cause insubordination, disloyalty and refusal of duty in said military and naval forces, by said persons constituting the same, to the injury of the service of the United States; and,

"Second, when the United States was at war willfully to obstruct the recruiting and enlistment service of the United States, to the injury of said service and of the United States." Violation of the law, it is charged, was attempted through personal solicitation, public speeches, articles in newspapers, mention being made of The Milwaukee Leader and The American Socialist, through certain pamphlets, including the "Anti-war Proclamation and Program" issued by the St. Louis emergency convention of the party last April, through cartoons and illustrations in newspapers and pamphlets, billboard posters, and poster pictures, through printed books, magazines and bulletins, and finally through advertisements of these pamphlets and newspapers in said newspapers and pamphlets.

Twenty-six "overt acts" are then enumerated which it is alleged were committed in pursuance of the conspiracy the Government charges. The first overt act named sets forth that Adolph Germer, national executive secretary of the party, on June 29, 1917, gave the Chicago Arbeiter-Zeitung an order for 25,000 copies of the proclamation and war program to be printed. Then follows the document, succeeding overt acts mentioned in the indictment specify sales by Mr. Germer of the proclamation and other pamphlets. Editorials from The Milwaukee Leader form the basis of the indictment of Victor L. Berger. J. Louis Engdahl, the party editor at national headquarters, is indicted for his connection with the publication in his paper, The American Socialist, of an article by Cary E. Norris about the Government, a poem on the flag, and an advertisement of Tucker's pamphlet, "The Price We Pay," a pamphlet by Ralph Korngold, and the proclamation.

Irwin St. John Tucker, chairman of the Peoples Council in Chicago and at present conductor of the Socialist Party's course of instruction for its local aldermanic candidates, is indicted for his pamphlets, "Why We Should Fight," and "The Price We Pay." William F. Kruse, national secretary of the Young People's Socialist League, is indicted on the basis of two letters to socialists, sent in his official capacity, relating to the draft. Another pamphlet, "Down With War," is reprinted in the indictment.

Mr. Berger Stays in Race

He Will Run for Senatorship Notwithstanding His Indictment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The indictment of Victor L. Berger, along with four other Socialist leaders, had not been unexpected here, as it had been known for some time that Mr. Berger was under investigation. However, the action of the Grand Jury at Chicago, in view of the senatorial campaign now on in Wisconsin, has had a most depressing effect on Socialist leaders, who see the possibility that the Socialist organization which they have built up throughout the State will be wrecked if Mr. Berger is convicted.

Mr. Berger charges that the movement is merely political, and that his indictment was timed to injure his chances of being elected to the United States Senate at the special election on April 2. Facts known here disprove the argument that the movement to convict Mr. Berger is political. It is said that his conduct was investigated long before there was a senatorial vacancy in Wisconsin. The indictments were returned at Chicago Feb. 4, but were not announced then.

Mr. Berger says he will continue his campaign for Senator despite the indictment. His platform includes, among others, the following planks:

"I demand, and it elected will work for, an immediate general and permanent peace—a peace of the peoples, by the peoples and for the peoples, of the countries now at war.

country, on land and sea, against invasion by any hostile power, if such invasion be possible.

"Your Administration at Washington is preparing for five more years of war—not to defend this country against invasion but to invade European countries."

WHY VALUE OF MARK ROSE IN HOLLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—The European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor has received the following explanation of the recent rise in the value of the mark in Holland.

The mark has recently had a considerable rise on the Amsterdam Exchange. The par value is 59.26 guilders (florins) per 100 marks. At the end of two years of war (24th July, 1916) the exchange had fallen to 43.41 florins per 100 marks. By July 23, 1917, it had fallen further to 33.5; on Oct. 25 it was 31.40. The rise began in November, and continued to Jan. 2, 1918, when the highest point was touched, 47.10; since then it has turned down again, and on Jan. 16, the latest figure we have at the moment of writing, it was 44.35. The rise has thus been very marked. The German press is proclaiming that it is due to the German victory in Italy and the collapse of Russia, i. e., to a growing belief among neutral financiers in Germany's victory. But the facts are believed to be otherwise as the following points show.

First of all, it was necessary for Germany to take some measures in Holland, if she could, to remedy the depreciation of the mark. Holland was overloaded with German paper money and German credits. According to the statistical Dutch weekly In-ent-uitvoer (Import and Export), for the first nine months of 1916 alone Holland sold to Germany some \$25,000,000 more than Germany sold to Holland, the balance being satisfied in German paper; and the process has been a continuing one. In September, 1917, Germany tried to induce Holland to give her a loan in exchange for coal. The attempt failed; and then Germany offered Holland 250,000 tons of coal a month, at a high price to be settled in cash and credits, the whole sum amounting to the original price plus the loan demanded. This offer, which the Telegraaf called highway robbery, was also refused, the Minister of Finance, M. Treub, saying that he would not give Germany disproportionately large credits in exchange for coal, as Switzerland had done.

Germany had tried one means after another to counteract the fall of the mark, culminating in February, 1917, in the prohibition of the export of mark currency without permission; all had been useless. She now initiated new and sweeping measures with regard to Holland. (1) Treasury bonds were issued, payable partly in guilders and partly in marks (M. 100 being accepted as worth 58 florins or just under par). By this means the Germans did away with the floating balance against them in Germany and thus obviated the possibility of this adverse balance depressing the market any further; and they got placed at their disposal a certain number of guilders to support the market. (2) All exports to Germany had to be paid in marks. (3) All imports from Germany had to be paid in guilders. (4) In order to obtain any import license to or export license from Germany, applicants had to deposit in part payment of such licenses a certain amount of gold. One is reminded of those German measures in Belgium (all requisitions paid in marks, refusal to accept marks for the war contribution, compulsory exchange of the mark at the artificial value of 1.25 francs, so as to induce all foreigners to pay their debts to Belgians in marks), which ended in Germany seizing all the German money thus compelled to accumulate at the Banque Nationale and the Société Générale de Belgique.

The sequel in Holland was, of course, different. The so-called Woud-Carpathen Bank, an association of Polish Jews, had been "bearing" the mark, and had overdone themselves. Fortified by the measure mentioned above and by the judicious use of peace rumors, the German Government, through the Deutsche Bank, seized the proper moment and started a bull campaign, conducted by the two firms who operate on their behalf, M. M. Pielson & Co. of Amsterdam and the Rotterdamsche Nissel and Effekten Kantoor. The bear crowd, who had committed themselves too far and had no backing worth mentioning, were smashed; those who could do so became bulls; and the mark was finally hoisted to 47.10, as has been mentioned. As it was chiefly done with Dutch money, obtained by the measures described above, it was no doubt a very clever performance; however, the course taken by the mark since Jan. 2 implies that the bulls have now shot their bolt.

This is the explanation of the rise of the mark in Amsterdam, which has been exploited by Germany in an attempt to persuade the world that neutral financiers now believe in a German victory. It was evidently done by an ordinary bull campaign on the Exchange, the way for which was prepared by the financial measures mentioned and by peace rumors judiciously put about and exploited.

IMPROVED COPRA MANUFACTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—Mr. E. Duncan of Tavuni, Fiji, is having a completely new plant installed for the treatment of the coconut for copra, says the Australian Sugar Journal. The coconuts will now be split in four parts by mechanical means and the kernel dried by hot air and mechanical draft. The cost of the original method of hand-splitting and sun-drying will be reduced by fully 50 per cent.

SABOTAGE ONE FORM OF STRIKING

Haywood Says It Is "Striking While on the Job"—Specific Acts Which Illustrate the Illegal Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

Two other articles on this subject have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor.

CHICAGO, Ill.—In an editorial printed in April of last year Solidarity, the official publication of the Industrial Workers of the World in this city, defined sabotage as "a weapon of industrial warfare; it is one form of striking and, like any other method of striking, is primarily intended to hit the boss in the pocketbook." William D. Haywood says: "Sabotage is striking while on the job"; while Emile Pouget states that "Sabotage is to the social war what guerrillas are to national wars. It arises from the same feelings, answers to the same needs, and bears the same identical consequences on the workers' mentality."

Now for specific acts of sabotage discussed in I. W. W. literature. The American writers turn to Europe at times for illustrations, while Pouget, the Frenchman, reaches over to Indiana for one of his. Haywood, it might be mentioned, passing, got into first-hand touch with the French syndicalists by a visit to France some years ago. It was not long after his return to the United States that the practice of force had become so disgusting to American Socialists, with whom Haywood was then associated, that the Socialists' Indianapolis convention of 1912 passed law-abiding resolutions which put Haywood and his followers out of the party. Since then the American Socialists' approval of the I. W. W. and determination to aid in their defense—a recent act of the Socialist National Executive Committee—stands out in a very interesting light, in the face of the following enumeration of ways in which sabotage has been or can be practiced, taken either from writings by I. W. W. leaders or from literature which, as the attorney for the I. W. W. said in court a couple of weeks ago, had been demanded by the membership. A partial list of acts of sabotage so mentioned here follows:

Intentional misdirecting freight by railroad employees—advocated by Haywood as practiced by French railroads during their great strike.—("The New Unionism," pages 44-45; also Haywood, "The General Strike," pages 3 to 5.)

During the strike of hotel workers in France, some of the striking cooks went back to work with the strikebreakers in order to spoil the food by mixing caustic potash or powdered soap with the soup, staining the linen with catsup, breaking expensive crockery and dipping ends of forks in crude oil. Some of the strikers' sympathizers patronized the most exclusive restaurants and dropped on the floor little glass capsules known as "stink pots," which emit an objectionable odor when broken.—(The New Unionism, page 45.)

Inquiry at I. W. W. headquarters as to "The New Unionism" brings the reply that they carry it in stock, there is a great demand for it, and that it is probably the best book on the philosophy of the syndicalist movement. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn also advocates the practices of sabotage by the railroad men in handling freight ("Sabotage," by Flynn, page 21). She refers to the strike of the railroad workers in France when a trainload of fine fresh fruit was run off on a siding in the poorest districts of France. Freight packages sent "rush" were purposely sent to wrong destination.

In her book "Sabotage" (page 20) Elizabeth Gurley Flynn mentions the time in Italy when the soldiers were compelled to run trains; the switches

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were turned and the train was run off on a siding in the woods. They got back on the main track and came to a drawbridge which was open; they had to cross in boats and when they got to the strike district, the strike was over.

Frederick Sumner Boyd advised the dyers in New Jersey to use certain chemicals in the dyeing of the silk that would tend to make that silk unweavable.—"Sabotage," by Flynn (page 10).

Use of sabotage in kitchens of restaurants and hotels is spoken of by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and she gives examples of some forms that have been used, to her knowledge: "Sabotage" (pages 13 to 16). Putting salt in the soup or pepper—to make it unfit for use is one illustration.

The "open mouth" form of sabotage is worth noting. That is, the writers telling the actual conditions that exist in the kitchens so that it reaches the public and lessens the patronage of the hotel or restaurant. Haywood, Pouget and Walker C. Smith advocate this form of sabotage.

The "go cannie" form of sabotage consists purely and simply in going slow and taking it easy when the bosses do the same in regard to wages.—(Giovannitti's introduction to Pouget's "Sabotage," pages 23 to 25.) A striker, going back to work as a "scab," might put a red lantern in the wrong place in the subway and thus demoralize the whole system by stopping express trains and all trains coming behind.—(Giovannitti's introduction, page 34.)

Acts of sabotage given by Walker C. Smith in his book "Sabotage, Its History, Philosophy and Function": "When an article is written that is harmful to the working class, the linotype operator can misplace a portion of the copy; the proofreader can insert or remove the word 'not' and change a knock to a boost; the make-up man can place another article where it was intended the lie should go or insert part of another article under the offending heading so it will apparently read carefully and will not contain the harmful material. The stereotyper can damage the face of the offending article so it will not print."—(Pages 12 and 13. The author states that all these things are happening as "accidents" every day in printing plants.)

A bar of soap in the boiler would keep soldiers at home or else force them to march to the strike. If this were not possible there are water tanks where the tender must be filled and the saboteur can "Let the Gold Dust Twins do the work."

There was a strike on an orchard farm in Washington State. The farmer procured a new crew and after they had worked a while under his direction, he left them. Next morning he discovered that 1000 trees had been planted upside down. (Page 16-17.)

GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—The manufacture of glass bottles is to be begun in Brisbane by a company which has branches in three other states. Five acres of land in Montague Street, South Brisbane, have been purchased and building will commence at once. There is abundance of sand and lime available.

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INTERNATIONAL LAW SCHOOL PLAN

Member of Permanent Court of Arbitration at Hague Explains Pan-American Idea as Basis for Post-War Reconstruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—A Pan-American school of international law is the basis upon which the 21 American republics must unite to reconstruct international life after this war, according to Dr. Alejandro Alvarez of Chile, Secretary-General of the American Institute of International Law and a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

"The future organization of the society of nations should rest on a solid foundation of continental leagues," declared Dr. Alvarez in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The project of the American Institute contemplates the formation of an 'International Union' in each continent. In international life there are four distinct continental societies—the European, the American, the Asiatic and the African—and although the African is simply the colonial outgrowth of the European group, it is none the less true that these various continents must be considered separately because there are essential differences between them and each has its own peculiar problems.

"A distinction must be made between a league of nations for political matters and an international court for juridical and international purposes. It would be natural, but not necessary, that a court be established for each continental league, or that, in addition to the international courts of the leagues, there be a high court for all." Dr. Alvarez added that this would mean that although there might be a universal court for juridical purposes, the leagues for political matters would remain separate, governed though they were by the same basic ideas of international law.

"As to international law," he continued, "there are now two main schools. One is followed by England and the United States and is called the Anglo-Saxon; the other, which is called the Continental, is professed by the countries of the European continent and the South and Central American countries. What we need in the future is to make clear the differences between these two schools, and within each school to determine the differences between the traditional doctrines of Europe and the more liberal tendencies of America. At the present moment we don't know each other's doctrines. That is anarchy in international law."

With reference to the problem of reconstructing the conceptions of international law, Dr. Alvarez declared that the immediate need was for considering it not as a study of a body of laws of a universal character, as in the continental school; nor of a body of laws for exclusive national inter-

ests, as in the Anglo-Saxon school; but as a study to show international relations as they really are, in order to establish good relations between the States, and to develop the spirit of solidarity, that peace may be assured in the future.

"The new method of studying international law," he added, "would involve the investigation in each matter to see whether there is a universal rule, or only a continental rule, or the rule of a specific school or of a certain nation."

As to the effect on the Monroe doctrine of his plan of reconstruction, Dr. Alvarez stated that it would be a continental rule but it would be the true Monroe doctrine.

Dr. Alvarez is delegated to codify international law by the Commission of Jurists created for the Pan-American Conference.

JUGO SLAVS WELCOMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SALONIKA, Greece.—On the arrival of the Jugo-Slav volunteers from America and Russia at the Salonika front, the Crown Prince of Serbia thus addressed the troops:

"Heroes! This new year brings into our midst a fine number of our brothers beloved from outside the Kingdom of Serbia: Serbs, Croats, Slovenes and Czechs. They have come that they may, rifle in hand and shoulder to shoulder, fight alongside their brethren from inside Serbia; they have come to shed their blood for the liberation and the unification of our mutually beloved fatherland. Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, that is our national idea. All of you are fired with the ardent and unquenchable hope that, with God's help, we shall attain this sublime aim, and ultimately assure for ourselves the blessings of peace and of future development."

RETAIL PRICES FOR OATS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LONDON, England.—Retail dealers in oat flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, flaked oats, or other like products of oats, are authorized by the Food Controller to charge in Scotland an additional 1/4d. per pound, or such less sum as may be determined by the divisional food commissioner for that part of Scotland within which the sale takes place.

MISSOURI LED IN LUMBER GAIN

Average of All States Reporting Showed a Slight Decrease in Production Last Year

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A lumber production of 39,200,000,000 feet in the United States in 1917 is the preliminary estimate of the Forest Service, based on reports from about one-half of the 34,000 mills listed by the Forest Service and the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Officials are urging delinquent mills to report as soon as possible.

The estimate is based on the reported cut of 845 identical sawmills, each of which cut 5,000,000 feet or more lumber in either 1917 or the preceding year. The reports of these mills indicate that in nine states there was an increase in production and in the rest of the country a decrease.

The largest increase was in Missouri, where the gain over the 1916 cut was almost 44 per cent. In the South, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida and Alabama showed increases varying up to about 10 per cent. Wisconsin and Michigan in the North, and Washington and Oregon in the Northwest, were the only other states in which the cut increased. North Carolina, with a decrease of more than 22 per cent, showed the greatest falling off in production. Maine had a shortage of about 20 per cent. The reports from other states indicate varying percentages of decrease, with an average for all states of 2 per cent.

APPRAISING WOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—It is interesting to note from the instructions of the Army Contracts Wool Committee, says the Pastoral Review, that the wool purchased in Australia has to be classified into 800 types, in order that wools of special characteristics may be readily available for shipment to different factories in Great Britain or to allied countries. The wool immediately it is appraised becomes the property of the British Government.

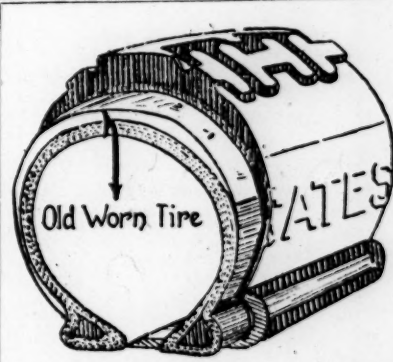


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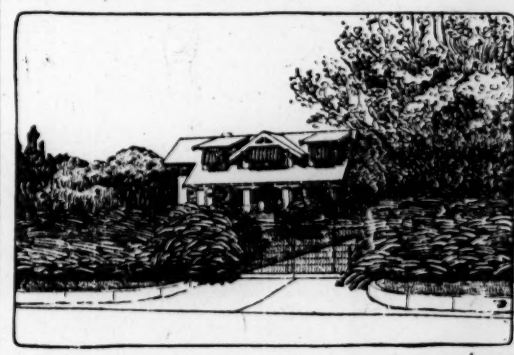
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CALIFORNIA WETS MAKE NEW ISSUE

Seek to Perpetuate the Sale of
Liquor by Substituting the
Tavern Plan for the Saloon—
Drys in State Are Also Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A new factor was added to the California liquor situation when the California Wet Federation and the California Bartenders League decided that they would place an initiative measure of their own on the ballot for the coming election. This makes four distinct lines of cleavage in the coming prohibition campaign, first, the California Dry Federation which, with no bone-dry measure, is concentrating all on efforts to elect a legislature that will ratify the federal amendment; second, the so-called Rominger anti-saloon bill, put forward by the California Grape Protective Association, which prohibits the sale of all liquors except wine and beer; third, a measure sponsored by the California State Brewers Association prohibiting sales of all liquors except wine and beer, but eliminating several alleged hardships contained in the Rominger bill; fourth, the measure just announced by the California Wet Federation and the California Bartenders League.

The last-named measure, which is described as an attempt to substitute the continental tavern plan for the American bar, seeks to perpetuate the liquor business generally by restricting its sale in certain respects and by doing away with the present form of the saloon with its bar. This measure would permit the sale of alcoholic liquors of more than 21 per cent in sealed packages only. The advocates of this measure point to the provision in the Rominger anti-saloon bill which restricts the sale of wine and beer to those having bona fide meals as a hardship on the poor, by forcing them to buy a meal when they want only a drink. Under the terms of this measure put forward by the wet federation and the bartenders, the drinks of more than 21 per cent alcoholic content, which may be sold in packages only, may not be consumed in the places where they are bought. Only liquors under 21 per cent alcoholic content might be sold by hotels and restaurants for consumption on the premises and then only with bona fide meals. The measure would limit the number of taverns where liquors under 21 per cent alcohol might be sold for consumption with meals to one for every 1000 of population, and the number of sealed package houses where liquors of over 21 per cent alcoholic content might be sold, but not consumed, to one for every 2000 population.

The power of regulating this new form of drinking place, to be known as a tavern instead of a saloon, as to hours and other conditions, would be left to the local authorities having the power to grant licenses.

POTATOES FREE WITH CALIFORNIA MEALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—For the purpose of effecting a further saving of wheat, the State Food Administration has asked all public dining places in the State to serve potatoes free with meals costing 25 cents or more. The Food Administrator, Ralph P. Merritt, calls attention to the fact that, besides tending to conserve the wheat, this measure is found desirable in that the present practice of charging for potatoes with meals, since the portion of bread and rolls has been cut down by official ruling, works a hardship upon large numbers of people. The State Food Administration has fixed the price of California pink beans at eight cents a pound to the grower.

CHILDREN STRIVE FOR THRIFT STAMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PASADENA, Cal.—Thrifty record sheets are being kept by children in the Polytechnic elementary school of Pasadena, to encourage them in saving their pennies and buying thrift stamps, and the records show genuine saving. Already the children of the school have bought several hundred dollars worth of the stamps with their own earnings and savings. The record sheets bear such items as "Helped mother," "Kept finger nails clean," "Took care of baby," "Didn't buy an ice cream cone," "Went without candy," "Stayed home from the motion pictures," "Walked to school," "Kept my dress clean for two days," "Got good marks on my report card," and so on. Several of the children are getting their first experience of real work and saving.

FRIENDS' WAR RELIEF WORK IN RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LONDON, England—No crusading expedition ever set out with a deeper sense of responsibility or a greater faith than was possessed by that small group of Friends, who in April, 1916, started from England upon an investigation into the condition of refugees in Russia. The accounts of all that has been achieved are wonderful to read, but they are still more impressive when spoken of by some one who has been a worker in Russia for many months. J. T. Fox is back in England for a short while and his addresses given in various parts of the country are valuable, not only

from the point of view of obtaining help for the relief work, but because intimate knowledge of conditions, gained from personal friendship and the freedom of daily intercourse enables him to clear away misapprehensions of all kinds, and give one more opportunity of establishing understanding between the peoples of various nations.

Petrograd and Moscow furnished sufficient evidence to the investigators to show that the Samara district should be their objective, refugees having poured in there till they formed one fourth of the population, and it was to Buzuluk, a sub-district east of the Volga, containing 70,000 refugees, with more expected from Turkestan, that the mission was directed. A start was made by a loan by the local Zemstvo of some disused buildings, and here a hospital was established, while at Mogotovo, a large country house became a refuge for child refugees and others needing special care. Many of those assisted traveled 1400 miles from the Polish frontier. Every village was overcrowded and the expedition finally found itself in charge of an area, including eight sub-districts, covering an area of 700 square miles, with a population, including refugees, of 130,000. Low undulating hills, fenceless and treeless are the characteristics of the neighborhood, the villages are of the most elementary kind, the houses built of mud and straw. Landmarks are afforded by the tall spires and domes of the village churches, which are an imposing feature in the smallest group of dwellings.

The work of the relief expedition was carried on amongst a very strange medley of races. Russian peasants and priests, Russian and Polish refugees, Cossacks, Tartars, Bashkirs, Chirgese, besides prisoners of war, Magyar, Austrian Poles, and Serbs, Germans and Turks. Yet all who had suffered through one cause or another were ministered to by the mission, and nurses have gone out to distant villages to care for the refugees, trusting to visits from the main quarters to keep in touch with the low workers. The Tatiana (Russian) Committee gave a certain amount of clothing, but the clothing problem was a large one. Five thousand pairs of boots were ordered in Moscow and large supplies of clothing came from the Friends in England.

The house at Mogotovo held about 200 persons; workmen of the Local Government carried out the alterations and the staff moved in. The refugees, however, were suspicious and fearful at first. They had reason to be cautious of strangers, but persistent efforts, tact and friendliness overcame the difficulties and very soon the women were doing housework, large work-rooms were started for the making of garments, and the necessary work of a community was, before long, in full swing. The story of the industries is a touching one; the apathy and listlessness of the refugees melted in the activity of usefulness. Raw wool was cleaned and carded and handed out for spinning and knitting, and was paid for at regular rates, and in one short month 100 women and girls were at work. Finally weaving was started, two looms were made by one of the refugees and the first weaving was a warp of dark blue cotton and a weft of black wool from which to make the outer covering of the thick padded coat for the women and children. Finally, as the work developed, relief generally took the form of employment for wages. At Mogotovo the Zemstvo has provided the services of a young schoolmistress for the younger children, who also helps out of doors. The boys carpenter and garden and generally learn to be useful, and the practical value of the work of the Friends' relief in Russia will surely bear fruit in the future of the country they have befriended.

At Anderaf Ra, the exiled boys and men learned Russian and English and elementary arithmetic, varied by physical drill. Soon a circulating library was opened and was fully appreciated. It is a marvelous record of work, a living proof of what a handful of earnest and faithful people can accomplish.

MERCHANT FINED FOR OBSTRUCTING DRAFT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—George F. Helmuth, a merchant of Ft. Jones, Siskiyou County, was found guilty of an attempt to defeat the draft and was sentenced by United States District Judge Cushman to pay a fine of \$1000 and to serve 30 days in the Sacramento County jail. Archie Crawford, manager of Mr. Helmuth's store, was sentenced to 30 days in the county jail, and his wife was fined \$1 on similar charges.

OIL COMPANY ELECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of California, held at San Francisco, the following were elected directors and officers: W. S. Rheem, president; K. R. Kingsbury, vice-president; W. S. Miller, vice-president; P. H. Hillman, vice-president and director of producing; R. J. Hanna, treasurer and director of manufacturing; H. M. Storey, secretary and director of pipe lines, and J. P. Smith, director.

CHILDREN PLANT GARDENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PASADENA, Cal.—Students of the Washington Grammar School in Pasadena who are cultivating home gardens are excused from school for a certain period each week to work in their gardens. Four hundred square feet or more of garden entitles the student to one hour every week; 300 square feet to 45 minutes weekly; 200 square feet to half an hour, and so on. Already more than 100 students in the school have their home gardens of 100 or more square feet,

HOTELS DO WELL UNDER NO-LICENSE

Speaker at Dominion Alliance
Meeting at Montreal Produces
Letters From Hotel Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The argument that hotels cannot do business successfully under prohibition has been refuted by Ontario's experience, the Dominion Alliance was told during its convention here by the Rev. Ben H. Spence of Toronto, who declared that the hotels of his Province had done well in the last year, and read testimonies from hotel men, railway men, heads of business firms or departments, traveling men, newspaper men and mayors of towns, indicating that the public was far better satisfied with the hotel service it had received under prohibition than with that under license. This applied even to men who had strongly opposed prohibition, Mr. Spence said.

The hotel had been associated too long with the bar, with which it had no natural connection, said the speaker. This had resulted in too much attention being given the bar, at the expense of the legitimate business of the hotel. On the other hand, a hotel would not succeed if it associated itself with the temperance movement. The hotel man was in business, and he should appeal to all classes of the community with his legitimate stock in trade, accommodation. If he did this, he would succeed, as had been proved in many Ontario towns in the last year.

During another address at the convention Mr. Spence provoked a discussion by opposing the suggested plan of refusing to send grain from Canada to the Allies overseas until Great Britain was ready to give up using it in the manufacture of intoxicants. Mr. Spence favored appeals and persuasion, but not coercion, as means of inducing Britain to follow the lead of Canada in this matter. Several delegates expressed the view that Canada ought not to be expected to stint herself in the use of grain in order that part of her supply might be used to make intoxicants in England. Mr. Spence expressed confidence that prohibition would spread to Britain and to the front.

John H. Roberts, secretary of the Quebec branch, speaking on the future work of the alliance, said that in his opinion it ought not to extend its activities beyond prohibition work for the present. It would have its hands full, he pointed out, in seeing that the liquor laws, provincial and federal, were enforced, and in securing passage of further legislation providing machinery for carrying into effect the new provincial law, which comes into force May 1, 1919. Between now and then, he said, the liquor interests probably would do all they could to make a farce of the prohibition enactments now in force. There were, he said, millions of gallons of liquor in Quebec and Ontario, and its only market was the few remaining points in this province which under local option still permitted the sale of intoxicants. Most of the stock on hand, he predicted, would be dumped into these places, which include Montreal, and the condition would be difficult to meet.

Mr. Roberts' suggestion that the alliance continue, therefore, to concentrate on the suppression of the liquor traffic was endorsed by the convention.

ITALIAN POLITICAL AFFAIRS DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

ROME, Italy.—The postponement of the reopening of Parliament is considered perfectly legitimate in view of the shortness of the time between the return of Signor Orlando to Rome from his visits to London and Paris and the importance of the matters to be discussed by the Cabinet before the beginning of the parliamentary session. The Prime Minister paid a visit to general headquarters on his way back to Rome from Paris in order to give the King an account of the results of his journey and of the conference at Versailles. He also had a long interview with the Commander-in-Chief on the subject of the military

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LOS ANGELES

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affairs discussed at Versailles. The Cabinet will have very important matters to discuss at its meeting before Parliament reopens, and the Government statement which the Premier will make at the beginning of the session is anticipated with great eagerness. The discussions aroused by the allusion of President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George to Italy and to Austria-Hungary in their statements on the Entente's war aims have, as yet, hardly ceased in the press, and the subject of Italian and Jugo-Slav relations, which came especially to the fore in Italy, as the result of those speeches is being widely debated. Baron Sonnino's foreign policy has been attacked in some quarters, and the different strains of opinion on the Adriatic question, especially with regard to Italy's claims in Dalmatia and the amount of compromise which should take place on the subject between Italy and the Southern Slavs have become very apparent. The attitude of the Nationalists, formerly very bitter toward the Jugo-Slavs, appears to have undergone considerable modification although it is still, to say the least of it, reserved, on that subject. One body of Italian opinion appears to hold firmly to all that has been assured to Italy by treaties with the Allies, while in others there seems to be a disposition to consider a compromise with regard to the much discussed Eastern shore of the Adriatic. The clericalist Corriere d'Italia is not favorable to negotiations with the Jugo-Slavs.

Besides the results of the Premier's visits to the allied capitals, and the conference at Versailles, it is expected that other matters of considerable, although minor, importance will be discussed by the Cabinet before Parliament opens, among them being a project for raising the salaries of government officials. This matter has been discussed in the press for some time. It is said that Signor Nitti will lay several different schemes before the Cabinet and that the one which seems most in keeping with the financial situation will be adopted. It is considered that a decree may be issued on the subject before Parliament opens.

The Giornale d'Italia has published an analysis of the composition of the different groups which go to make up the present Chamber of Deputies, compiled, it states, by a very competent authority on the subject. This analysis shows that a pro-war Government would have a majority over any combination which could be brought against it, allowing even for an adverse vote from certain sections who would not really be at all likely to record it. Its author states that this majority is assured "even if they," the opposite forces, "were captained by Giolitti in person." And this state of things, he says further, is a sufficient explanation of the strategic retreat executed in the last Parliamentary campaign in December.

BARONY FOR SIR JOHN FORREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LONDON, England.—The King has been pleased to confer the dignity of a barony of the United Kingdom upon the Rt. Hon. Sir John Forrest, G. C. M. G., Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Australia, in recognition of his long and distinguished services to the Empire.

SEATTLE REBUKES ITS DISLOYALISTS

Election of Ole Hanson as Mayor
Over Elements Which Have
Subjected City to Lawless Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—By electing Ole Hanson Mayor, with 4000 majority over James E. Bradford, former corporation counsel, and by recalling Miss Anna Louise Strong from the City School Board by a majority twice as large, the voters of Seattle are believed to have served "notice to quit" upon the combination of anti-draft plotters, sabotage promoters and kindred blockaders of industry, together with their allies of the local vice ring, all of whom have in the last year, during the administration of Mayor "Hi" Gill, carried on a bitter fight against the state and federal war agencies.

This rebuke to treason and near-treason is especially welcomed by loyal labor men here as aiding their efforts to increase Washington's very essential contributions to the war. For not the least important feature of the victory is the Seattle Central Labor Council's failure to deliver union labor solidly over to the forces fighting the demand of the National Administration for municipal decency and industrial efficiency.

The Central Labor Council, which led the open fight for Mr. Bradford, has been in conflict with the American Federation of Labor ever since the United States entered the war. Dictated by radical leaders, its opposition to the federation's loyal support of the Government began when the Seattle Council started the referendum against the war and the draft law; and although it was decisively voted down by the labor unions of the country at large, many of which took occasion to censure it severely for inaugurating the referendum, it has continued to make trouble by encouraging strikes and by blocking settlements between labor and capital when these have been negotiated by the mediation boards.

Openly supporting the Labor Council in this election have been the I. W. W. and other local socialist organizations. How solid this backing was appeared from straw ballots taken in different I. W. W. meetings before the election, when every vote was cast for Mr. Bradford. Secretly supporting it, apparently with large sums of money, was the Seattle vice district, whose enemy Mr. Hanson had well earned by his successful fights in the State Legislature against race-track gambling and other vice interests. This hostility was embittered by Mr. Hanson's refusal of the pledge demanded from him that, if elected, he would dismiss from office J. W. Warren, the clean and efficient chief of police whose appointment was recently forced upon the Administration of Mayor Gill, it is held, because of the embargo declared at Camp Lewis, American Lake, against

Seattle on account of underworld conditions here.

Mr. Hanson's victory is regarded as a triumph over all the elements that have long subjected this city of more than 350,000 inhabitants to the lawless rule of a frontier town. "It will be the mayor of no faction," he declared in closing his campaign recently. "I will not take orders from the Labor Temple any more than I will take orders from the traction company. But I promise to close every I. W. W. hall and every other nest of sedition in this city; and so long as Joel Warren makes good, enforces the law, and suppresses the preachers of treason and anarchy, he is going to hold his job."

Miss Strong, who is a daughter of the pastor of one of the leading city churches and a Ph. D. of Chicago University, was recalled on account of her activities in behalf of convicted anti-war agitators, and especially for her part in the circulation of anarchistic literature attacking the selective draft law, and calling on young men of the draft age to resist "conscription." Miss Strong has thus won the distinction, it is said, of being the first woman officeholder in the country to be recalled by her constituents.

RUBBER INDUSTRY STARTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BEAUMONT, Cal.—Initial steps toward establishing the rubber industry in Southern California are being taken in Riverside County, where several large tracts of land near this city are being prepared for planting. Guayula rubber plants are to be set out by the company financing the project, and similar tracts will be planted in other localities. The plants begin bearing in five years, and require little attention or outlay during the waiting period. The climate of Southern California is declared to be excellently adapted to rubber production.

CANDY FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

VENICE, Cal.—Tons of candy will be shipped to Camp Kearny at San Diego by a candy company of this city which has just received an order for the delivery of 30,000 bars weekly to that cantonment. This amounts to 750 pounds a week, or 1½ tons a month.

OKLAHOMA COAL OUTPUT INCREASES

Henryetta Fields Operators Declare Federal Railway Control Has Practically Solved Mines' Freight Car Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Operators in the Henryetta fields of Oklahoma declare that the government control of railroads has practically solved the freight car problem of the coal mines, and has enabled them to double their production of fuel.

For the last six months of 1917, the Oklahoma coal mines labored under difficulties that at times threatened to force them to close down. The railroads were unable to supply adequate shipping facilities, and, as a result, serious coal shortages followed throughout Oklahoma, although most towns in the State are in close proximity to coal mines.

Operators in the Henryetta district express the belief that, with continuing favorable weather conditions, the transportation problem is solved. They give government control of railroads entire credit for this improved condition. It is now a common thing for from two to five trainloads of coal to leave Henryetta in a single day, whereas, prior to Jan. 1, it was considered extraordinary for one or two trains to be sent out.

From September, 1917, to Jan. 1 last, the daily production of the Henryetta mines was not over 3000 tons. This same field since the first of the year has been averaging 8000 tons of coal a day, according to the report of Frank Halley, district mine inspector. This is 2000 tons a day in excess of amount estimated that the Henryetta fields should produce to keep up with its proportionate allotment for the period of the war. Since Feb. 1 the production has mounted to 9000 tons a day during the greater part of the time, and the operators hope to increase the output to 10,000 tons.

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have established this fact. Over 2,000,000 people and 1,000 unprejudiced newspaper critics who have witnessed these tests can vouch for the truth of our claims.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET NARROW AGAIN

With Exception of a Few Stocks
Price Changes for the Short
Session Are Insignificant—
Boston Trading Is Very Dull

There was the same narrowness and dullness to the early New York stock market today that has characterized it for many days past. Changes in prices were generally insignificant, although they were toward a slightly higher level. Reading was about the only rail to respond to the rate increase allowed eastern roads by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Reading opened $\frac{1}{4}$ of a point up, but did not hold. Bethlehem Steel "B" advanced $\frac{1}{4}$, but Canadian Pacific lost as much.

American Telephone displayed a somewhat firmer tone in the first few minutes of today's trading on the Boston stock exchange. Canadian Pacific again became a weak feature. After opening off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 141 $\frac{1}{2}$, it dropped well under 139 before the close. Reading continued to attract attention. After receding to 82 $\frac{1}{2}$, it advanced nearly 2 points. Texas Company sold off 2 points. Sinclair Oil also was weak. American Telephone lost its early gain. Other price changes were unimportant.

New York totals, 193,200 shares; \$2,092,000. For the week, 1,893,900 shares; \$17,307,000.

NEW YORK BANK RESOURCES GREATER

ALBANY, N. Y.—Institutions supervised by the New York State banking department have shown remarkable growth since the outbreak of the war in 1914. State Superintendent of Banks Skinner, in his annual report on savings banks, trust companies, safe deposit companies, personal loan companies and personal loan brokers, points out that at the close of 1917 reported resources of institutions under his supervision were approximately \$6,410,000,000, an increase since the first part of 1914, a period of less than four years, of nearly \$2,000,000,000, or approximately 50 per cent.

Banking assets of state institutions of New York are more than one-sixth of the total resources of all state and national banking institutions of the United States. Total resources of trust companies and savings banks of this state alone exceed by \$1,000,000 the total resources of all national banks in New York State.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton prices here today ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
March	32.75	32.80	32.72	32.76
May	31.91	31.98	31.87	31.97
July	31.28	31.46	31.35	31.45
Oct	30.38	30.39	30.30	30.36
Dec	30.15	30.19	30.12	30.18
Jan	30.00	30.06	30.00	30.03

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Cotton prices today ranged, up to the noon hour, as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
March	31.79	31.79	31.79	31.79
May	30.80	30.84	30.80	30.80
July	30.26	30.34	30.26	30.34
Oct	29.28	29.35	29.26	29.35
Dec	29.08	29.14	29.07	29.07

High, low and last sale prices of cotton on the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges for the week are:

NEW YORK				
	Open	High	Low	Last
March	32.75	32.80	32.72	32.76
May	31.91	31.98	31.87	31.97
July	31.28	31.46	31.35	31.45
Aug	30.38	30.39	30.30	30.36
Oct	30.15	30.19	30.12	30.18
Dec	30.00	30.06	30.00	30.03

NEW ORLEANS				
	Open	High	Low	Last
March	31.79	31.79	31.79	31.79
May	30.80	30.84	30.80	30.80
July	30.26	30.34	30.26	30.34
Oct	29.28	29.35	29.26	29.35
Dec	29.08	29.14	29.07	29.07

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair tonight and Sunday; rising temperature; moderate southwest winds.

For New England: Fair and warmer tonight and Sunday.

For Next Week—Present pressure indicates that fair weather will prevail generally throughout the country during the week, with temperatures above the seasonal average as a rule.

TEMPERATURES TODAY
8 a. m. 18.0 a. m. 25.0
12 noon 32.0

IN OTHER CITIES

	8 a. m.	5 p. m.
Albany	12.0	24.0
Buffalo	12.0	24.0
Chicago	12.0	24.0
Denver	12.0	24.0
Cincinnati	12.0	24.0
Los Angeles	12.0	24.0
Memphis	12.0	24.0
San Francisco	12.0	24.0
St. Louis	12.0	24.0
Washington	12.0	24.0

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 11:57 a. m.
Sun rises 5:55, 1:27 a. m. 2:07 p. m.
Sun sets 5:52, Moon sets 11:04 p. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS at 6:21 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Ex.	73	73	73	73
Alaska Gold	134	134	134	134
Allis-Chal.	25	25	25	25
Am Can.	4274	4274	4274	4274
Am Canpt.	9474	9474	9474	9474
Am Car Fy.	7674	7674	7674	7674
Am Int Corp.	54	54	54	54
Am Linseed.	3374	3374	3374	3374
Am Loco.	66	67	65	67
Am Smelt'g.	81	81	80	81
Am Steel Fy.	65	65	65	65
Am Tel. & Tel.	100	100	99	100
Am Woolen.	5274	5274	5274	5274
Am Wool pt.	94	94	94	94
Anaconda.	6374	6374	6374	6374
Atchafson.	85	85	84	85
Atchafson pt.	8074	8074	8074	8074
At Gulfct.	11274	11274	11274	11274
Bald Loco.	7974	7974	7974	7974
Balt & Ohio.	56	56	55	56
B & Ohio pt.	5674	5674	5674	5674
Beth Steel.	7874	7874	7874	7874
Beth Steel pt.	10074	10074	10074	10074
BF Goodrich.	4374	4374	4374	4374
Brook R T.	40	40	40	40
Brook R T.	85	85	85	85
Burns Bros.	124	124	124	124
Butte & Sup.	274	274	274	274
Cal Petrol.	44	44	44	44
Can Pacific.	14174	14174	14174	14174
Cl Leather.	6974	6974	6974	6974
Ches & Ohio.	5974	5974	5974	5974
CM & St Paul.	4174	4174	4174	4174
CM & St P pt.	7374	7374	7374	7374
Chi R I & Pac.	2274	2274	2274	2274
Chi R I & P pt.	5874	5874	5874	5874
Chi R I & P pt.	69	69	68	69
Chino Cop.	4074	4074	4074	4074
Chile Cop.	16	16	16	16
Cal Petrol.	16	16	16	16
Col Fuel.	3874	3874	3874	3874
Col Gas & El.	3274	3274	3274	3274
Con Can.	71	71	71	71
Corn Prod.	7674	7674	7674	7674
CCC & St L.	2874	2874	2874	2874
Cruc Steel.	6474	6474	6474	6474
Cuban C Sug.	31	31	31	31
Cuban C Sug.	074	074	074	074
Del & Huds.	11074	11074	11074	11074
Det Edison.	104	104	104	104
Erie.	1674	1674	1674	1674
Erie 2d pt.	29	29	28	29
FM & S P.	30	30	30	30
Gas W & W.	2474	2474	2474	2474
Gen Electric.	13874	13874	13874	13874
Gen Motors.	12374	12374	12374	12374
Granby Min.	77	77	77	77
Gr Nor pt.	9074	9074	9074	9074
Hartman Co.	40	40	40	40
Hartman Co.	6074	6074	6074	6074
Has & Bar.	4074	4074	4074	4074
Inspiration.	45	45	45	45
Int Con Cor.	874	874	874	874
Int Mer Mar.	2874	2874	2874	2874
Int Mer Mar.	9874	9874	9874	9874
In Nickel Ct.	2974	2974	2974	2974
In Paper.	3274	3274	3274	3274
J I Case pt.	8574	8574	8574	8574
Kan City St.	1674	1674	1674	1674
Kenne Cop.	3174	3174	3174	3174
Kress.	55	55	55	55
Lack Steel.	80	80	80	80
Lehigh Val.	61	61	61	61
Maxwell 2d pt.	2274	2274	2274	2274
Mex Petrol.	9474	9474	9474	9474
Miami.	3074	3074	3074	3074
Midvale St.	4474	4474	4474	4474
MSP & SSM.	90	90	90	90
Mo Pacific.	2374	2374	2374	2374
Nat Bisp.	110	110	110	110
Nat Enamel.	4974	4974	4974	4974
Nevada Con.	1874	1874	1874	1874
NY Central.	7374	7374	7374	7374
NY N H & H.	2974	2974	2974	2974
N & W.	10574	10574	10574	10574
O Cities Gas.	39	39	39	39
Ont Silver.	774	774	774	774
O & W.	21	21	21	21
Penna.	4474	4474	4474	4474
Phila Co.	2474	2474	2474	2474
Pitts Coal.	55	55	54	55
Pitts Coal pt.	8374	8374	8374	8374
P & W Va.	2974	2974	2974	2974
Pullman.	11474	11474	11474	11474
Reading.	8374	8374	8374	8374
Rdg 2d pt.	3874	3874	3874	3874
Repub I & S.	7974	7974	7974	7974
Seab A L.	8	8	8	8
Seab A L pt.	19	19	18	19
Shat Ari.	1774	1774	1774	1774
Sinclair Oil.	33	33	30	33
So Pacific.	86	86	85	86
So Ry.	2474	2474	2474	2474
So Ry pt.	6174	6174	6174	6174
Studebaker.	4674	4674	4674	4674
Sup Steel.	36	36	36	36
Tenn Cop.	17	17	17	17
Texas Co.	149	149	143	149
Union Pac.	12274	12274	12274	12274
Union Pac pt.	7174	7174	7174	7174
U S Express.	1674	1674	1674	1674
U S C I Ppt.	45	45	45	45
U S Rubber.	5474	5474	5474	5474
U S Hub pt.	10274	10274	10274	10274
U S S & R.	4474	4474	4474	4474
U S Steel.	9174	9174	9174	9174
U S Steel pt.	10974	10974	10974	10974
V C Chem.	4074	4074	4074	4074
Wabash pt.	4274	4274	4274	4274
W Maryland.	1674	1674	1674	1674
W Pacific pt.	54	54	54	54
West Union.	9274	9274	9274	9274
Willis-Over.	1874	1874	1874	1874
W O P.	8274	8274	8274	8274

PITTSBURGH COAL REDUCES DEBT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The annual report of the Pittsburgh Coal Company shows it, like many other prosperous industrial, reduced its funded debt in 1917. Bonds retired amounted to \$1,683,500. Bonds outstanding Dec. 31, 1917, were \$1,768,500. Bonds outstanding Dec. 31, 1913, totaled \$3,047,500. In four years the funded debt has been reduced \$1,264,000.

Pittsburgh Coal Company surplus earnings for 1917, after interest and dividend payments, were \$10,071,852, and net working capital Dec. 31, 1917, was \$16,422,321, sufficient to handle a large volume of business without borrowing as heretofore. The total undivided profits Dec. 31, 1917, subject, however, to excess profits and income tax, were \$20,423,727.

With a continuation of the present rate of earnings, it would not be surprising if during 1918 Pittsburgh Coal Company used a much larger amount of earnings in retiring debenture bond and bonds of subsidiary companies.

PROVISIONS

Today 608 bbls and 3089 bxs apples, 4 crts strawberries, 765 bxs oranges, 2452 bxs grape fruit, 330 bxs lemons, 75 bxs coconuts, 91 crts pineapples, 250 bxs peanuts, 20,534 bu potatoes, 300 bbls sweet potatoes.

For the week: 4329 bbls and 35,328 bxs apples, 23 bbls cranberries, 21 crts strawberries, 10,404 bxs oranges, 10,176 bxs grapefruit, 4611 bxs lemons, 32,000 stems bananas, 489 bxs coconuts, 306 crts pineapples, 1660 bxs peanuts, 168,999 bu potatoes, 1438 bbls sweet potatoes.

BOSTON POULTRY RECEIPTS

Today 1363 pkgs, last year 282 pkgs.

BOSTON WHOLESALE PRICES

Flour—No wheat flour offered; rye flour in sacks, per bbl, \$15.50; barley flour per bbl, in sacks, \$13.25; 14.65; white corn flour, in sacks, per 100 lbs, \$5.50 to \$6.

RAILWAY POINTS

Members of the Appalachian Mountain Club journey to "Wedgemere," Winchester, in reserved Boston & Maine equipment today, leaving the North Station at 2 p. m.

The operating department of the New Haven is running 10 special trains from Braintree to Boston, today, to take care of heavy Quincy, Woburn and Atlantic Saturday travel.

General operating officials of the Boston & Maine returned to North Station headquarters today, from an inspection trip over Fitchburg division territory.

The car department of the Boston & Albany placed 63 passenger cars in the Alton shops today, for general repairs and painting.

For the accommodation of Phillips Exeter students en route to Boston, today, the Boston & Maine Railway provides special service from Exeter, N. H., at 2:26 p. m. Returning, the special will leave North Station at 11:30 p. m.

Members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra occupying special Pullman equipment are scheduled to arrive at South Station over the New Haven road's Shore Line at 11:08 o'clock tonight en route home from their southern trip.

The Boston & Albany operated four special trains from Framingham to Boston this afternoon for the accommodation of Wellesley student travel.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine will furnish special service from North Station at 5:45 o'clock this afternoon for members of the Field and Forest Club en route to Medford.

Boston Elevated employees, received their increase in pay yesterday.

Joseph McCabe, general fuel inspector of the New Haven, left South Station last evening en route to Hopewell Junction to place in service 15 new engines on the Highland division.

NEW YORK BANK REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Changes in the weekly statement of the associated banks of New York City are: Actual surplus \$34,315,810; decreased \$20,847,480; aggregate reserve, \$526,371,000; loans, discounts, etc., \$4,266,425,000; decreased \$81,714,000; cash in vaults of member banks, \$99,564,000; decreased \$1,454,000; reserve of member banks in reserve bank, \$501,933,000; decreased \$13,285,000; reserve in vaults of state banks and trust com-

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

of the Pittsburgh Coal Company	Almbeck
are like many other prosperous	Almbeck
mining concerns, reduced funded debt in	Am Ag Ch pt.
1918. Bonds retired amounted to \$1,000,000.	Am Tel.
Bonds outstanding Dec. 31, 1917,	Am Wool pt.
were \$1,758,500, bonds out-	Anaconda.
standing Dec. 31, 1918, \$3,014,700.	Bing Mines Co.
In four years the funded debt has	Booth Fish.
reduced \$1,261,000.	Bost Eleva.
Pittsburgh Coal Company surplus	Bos-Prov.
for 1917, after interest and	Cal & Ariz.
interest payments, were \$10,071,852.	Chino
and working capital Dec. 31, 1917,	Chino
was \$16,422,321, sufficient to handle a	Cop
volume of business without bor-	Cop
rowing as heretofore. The total un-	Davis
ded profits Dec. 31, 1917, subject,	Edison
however, to excess profits and income	Elias
were \$20,423,727.	FltC
With a continuation of the present	FltC
rate of earnings, it would not be sur-	Lake
prising if during 1918 Pittsburgh Coal	Lake
Company used a much larger amount	La S
of earnings in retiring debenture bond	Mass
and bonds of subsidiary companies.	Mass

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Monday 608 bbls and 3089 bxs apples, 253 strawberries, 765 bxs oranges, 365 grape fruit, 330 bxs lemons, 485 bxs coconuts, 91 crrt pineapples, 485 bxs peanuts, 20,534 bu potatoes, 20,534 bbls sweet potatoes.

On the week: 4329 bbls and 35,328 bxs apples, 23 bbls cranberries, 210 bxs strawberries, 10,404 bxs oranges, 10,404 bxs grapefruit, 4611 bxs lemons, 32,000 cstrs bananas, 489 bxs coconuts, 306 crrt pineapples, 1660 bxs peanuts, 168,999 bu potatoes, 1435 bxs sweet potatoes.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWEDNext Liberty Loan to Have
Right of Way in All Financial
Undertakings—Enormous Ex-
penditures Are Still Ahead

Financial and business interests of the United States are just beginning to feel the stress of war. After 3½ years of fighting and the daily increasing costs of war the European countries have long since become accustomed to the demands for funds and products necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. Although expenditures of the United States already have been heavy, the country's resources are so enormous that practically no sacrifices have had to be made in order to meet the requirements. With the approach of the next Liberty Loan the big financial institutions are preparing to take care of it. In doing so they have been obliged practically to serve notice on business interests generally that Government financing must come first.

To what extent the proposed war finance corporation will come to the relief of concerns needing money is not yet known, for the bill is not yet a law, and already it has undergone some material changes. In any event, it looks as if there would be much financing deferred until after the war is over. The necessity for postponing new undertakings of the kind is seen in the fact that not only the United States may need to raise something like \$25,000,000,000 a year until the war is over, but there may be other monetary necessities that cannot now be foreseen. With the credit of \$200,000,000 extended this week to Great Britain and \$15,000,000 to Cuba, the total credits advanced by the United States to other countries now amount to close to \$5,000,000,000.

Another United States treasury certificate issue of \$500,000,000 is scheduled, the third since the special campaign was launched about a month ago and the fourth in anticipation of the forthcoming Liberty Loan. The latest issue will bring the total up to \$1,300,000,000 and as the total sought is generally understood to be approximately \$3,000,000,000 at least two more issues are probably contemplated by the Treasury Department. Although only about one-half the banks subscribed to the last issue it is noticeable that the number of participants increased with each issue, 6,300 in January, 12,500 in early February and 14,400 in late February. This has been the experience in New England.

The next Liberty Loan will carry with it considerable significance to the savings banks. Heretofore the rates for the Liberty loans have been such that they have not played much havoc with savings deposits. The 3½ per cent and 4 per cent Liberty bonds did not make a wholesale appeal to savings bank depositors to change the fundamental purpose of their stored-away earnings. Even when the second Liberty Loan was floated, offering in most cases half of 1 per cent more interest than savings bank depositors were getting, there was no marked drain upon the savings banks because those depositors are not of the class, as a rule, that buys bonds.

But with the next Liberty Loan probably carrying 4½ per cent interest, and the probability that succeeding issues will be made still more attractive, it is expected that savings bank deposits will be enticed by the higher interest return obtainable on the bonds. This prospect has caused the insertion of a special provision in the war finance corporation bill for making advances to those institutions, "whenever the corporation shall deem such advances to be necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war, or important to the public interests." It has caused several states to amend their banking laws so as to allow savings banks to invest their funds in such securities as are eligible for rediscounting at, or obtaining advances from, the federal reserve banks.

Unusual interest is evinced in exchange between New York and Canada. New York funds in Montreal were quoted this week at a new high record. Bankers predict even higher levels in consequence of the mounting trade balance the United States is rolling up against the Dominion, unless Canadian authorities obtain through Great Britain a credit from the United States. No definite announcement has yet been made as to the conference Premier Borden held with Secretary McAdoo, but judging from the action of exchange it would appear that little definite has so far been accomplished.

Some relief is expected next month when the opening of lake navigation starts the movement of Canadian grain. It is believed, however, that the improvement will be but temporary. One reason for the unprecedented advance of the rate has been the maturity since Jan. 1 of sundry short-term notes sold in New York in first few months of 1915 by Canadian provinces and cities. Borrowers floated loans, expecting they would have opportunity to renew at maturity on a satisfactory basis. But with the closing of the New York investment market to foreign issues they have had no other alternative than to pay the notes with proceeds of domestic flotations. Purchases of New York funds necessitated by payments has absorbed considerable of the exchange and contributed appreciably to its rise.

There is little stirring in the money market, banks and individuals for the most part being more concerned with the near future than with the immediate present. Though the outlook is uncertain and difficult to forecast, there may be a slight reaction before

the Loan drive begins April 6. The country institutions have practically been solely responsible for what activity has developed from time to time in the money market. Their condition suggests well for their ability to care for themselves through the Loan campaign. In view of the probable intention to call for approximately \$1,000,000,000 more Treasury certificates in the next few weeks, and with the commercial requirements of the country so large, a betterment of time money conditions is not looked for.

In a short space of time the banks will have locked up 10 per cent of their resources in the Treasury certificates, which tends to greatly restrict their lending power. To the uninitiated it does not appear clear why the banks do not resort to rediscounting, but the fact is that the banks, not anxious to promote inflation of credit and currency, will rediscount only for the benefit of depositors, not borrowers. It is gradually being realized, too, that the projected War Finance Corporation will not extend aid indiscriminately. Loans based on its security will be refused by the reserve system under the new bill unless the offering bank has no other available.

In New York, money on call at the Stock Exchange rules at 5½ per cent. There are virtually no time funds available though it is reported every effort will be made in advance of the Liberty Loan to "squeeze out" some. It is reported that commissions above the regular 6 per cent rate have been paid this week for accommodation. There was a shipment of \$100,000 gold to Mexico Thursday which is the second shipment from the United States this week, and the development was regarded as of considerable significance at this time. It was accepted in some circles as indicating a gradually improved situation across the border which should be helpful to the United States later on.

DOMESTIC TRADE
CONTINUES TO GAIN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Expansion in trade, industry and farm work alike continues, but, because transportation is inadequate, complaints regarding deliveries are widespread, says Bradstreet's weekly review of the domestic trade situation in the United States, which continues: Nevertheless the railway situation shows some betterment, inland water traffic is freer, industrial outputs have been enlarged, trade in the larger essential lines shows expansion and, as soil conditions are favorable, while wages are high, with employment better than ever, optimism is in evidence.

Country merchants, expecting scarcity of goods or still higher prices, are buying for autumn account, and dealers in the smaller towns are expecting a revival in trade, thanks to industrial activity, congested deliveries and perhaps because of the low on passenger fares. Incidentally there is a good demand for immediate delivery, even though retail trade has not yet fully opened up.

But the Government, as for some time past, is the largest single factor in the general buying movement. Aside from buying for the military efforts of the country, there is an excellent demand for millinery as well as for textiles, prices for which continue to rise, and at the same time broader preparations for farm work stimulate business in seeds and agricultural implements.

GENERAL MOTORS
EARNINGS FEAT

Corporation Handles Gross Business of More Than \$206,000,000 in Single Twelve Months

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The statement of profits of the General Motors Corporation for 1917 was so completely in line with general expectations that more interest attaches perhaps to the manner of achievement than to the usual balance on the capital stock. Most significant is the fact that a single unit in the motor industry should have handled a gross business of more than \$206,000,000 in a single 12 months. The turnover is greater by approximately \$50,000,000 than the largest business reported by the former General Motors Company in the year ended July 31, 1916.

Only by selling more low-price cars has General Motors been able to keep its business so steadily expanding. It is interesting to note that although last year was the first of rising prices since the automobile industry came to maturity the average selling price of General Motors cars dropped still further from \$1187 to \$1017. In 1914, when General Motors was turning out less than 60,000 cars the price level of its cars was \$1447.

As the sequel of lower prices and increased production is invariably a lower per unit profit the reduction in the per car profit of General Motors is natural, the decline last year being just \$50. As it is, the profit of \$150 per car is ahead of 1914 or before the big boom in the motor industry started. Considering that the profit on turnover last year was 16 per cent, compared with 9 per cent in 1914 the financial success of working factories to capacity, is clear.

Following is an analysis of the manufacturing results of General Motors last year compared with the previous year and with 1914, before its biggest expansion began:

	1917	1916	1914
Gross sales	\$206,446,000	\$158,900,000	\$85,372,000
Net profits	34,624,000	29,146,000	11,926,000
Margin	16.9%	18.3%	13.9%
Cars sold	202,670	132,088	58,987
Average price car	\$1,017	\$1,147	\$1,447
Profit per car	170	220	134

*Year ended July 31

SUB-TREASURIES
MAY BE ABOLISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Abolition of the nine sub-treasuries and an increase of \$10 a month in the salaries of government employees earning from \$480 to \$2000 a year are provided for the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation Bill as it was passed Friday by the House. The measure, which carries a total of \$69,500,000 now goes to the Senate.

REAL ESTATE

A large tract of land in Brighton, long used by the city for a playground, will be immediately improved with large buildings similar to others in that neighborhood, and costing about \$300,000 as estimated by the architect. The land parallels the Boston & Albany Railroad, also fronts on Everett Street and contains a little more than 275,000 square feet, or more than six acres of land. This is the largest amount of unoccupied ground with side-track facilities on the line of this railroad, and means the employment of hundreds of workmen in the manufacturing interests of Boston. The purchaser is Arthur W. Harvey, from W. Stanley Tripp, through the office of W. J. McDonald.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of a frame dwelling at 34 Sargent Street, Dorchester. The total assessment amounts to \$5200, of which \$1400 applies on the 5820 square feet of land. The grantor was William P. Morse, and the purchaser is George O'Brien, for a home.

Another sale closed consists of a new three-family frame house, at 21 Dunlap Street, with 4200 square feet of land. The property is assessed on \$6700 of which \$1800 applies on the land. John Hayes conveyed to Frederick J. Gillman.

A small property, sold under agreement of Edward J. Harrigan to Martin L. Hastings, consists of a three-family frame house at 17 Southwood Street, Roxbury. The assessed valuation is \$3200, including \$800 to 3100 square feet of land. S. W. Keene & Son were the brokers in these transactions.

Eugene F. Blossom and wife have sold to Elizabeth M. Madden, who has just resold to William H. Russell et al, the frame dwelling property at 72 Bernard Street, Dorchester. There is a land area of 5500 square feet, valued at \$1500, also made part of the total assessment of \$4500.

Another small property sold consists of a frame dwelling and lot of land, containing 5165 square feet, at 111-113 Freeport Street, corner of Kimball. The parcel is assessed on \$2300, including \$800 carried on the land. Mary A. Terman et al. were the grantors, and Mary T. Lyons is the new owner.

SALES IN THE NEWTONS
Richard F. Badger has sold to R. M. Davis, who will occupy as a home, the modern bungalow cottage at 40 Canterbury Road, Newton Highlands. There is a land area of 12,500 square feet, all taxed on a valuation of \$6500.

H. C. Ferson has bought for immediate development, a lot of vacant land on Center Street, opposite Aberdeen, Newton Highlands. There is an area of 10,017 square feet, carrying an assessment of \$1500.

Agreement papers have been signed for the sale of the Marvin estate, 274 Chestnut Street, West Newton Hill. This property consists of a 15-room mansion house with large stable, garage, and about 30,000 square feet of land, all assessed for \$36,500. Mrs. Josephine Beach will occupy the premises after remodeling the same. J. Sumner Draper and M. T. Dowling, who are selling the property, are purchasing as part of the transaction, a 10-room house and double brick garage at 33 Bradley Street, Dorchester, which is assessed for \$9500.

George C. Dana has sold his residence property at 46 Lincoln Street, Newton Highlands, to Lorenza Chesley of Brookline, for his own occupancy. The estate consists of a single frame house, a garage and 13,809 square feet of land, all assessed for \$11,300, and divided as follows: \$7200 on the house; \$500 on the garage, and \$2800 on the land. Henry W. Savage, Inc., represented the grantor, and William J. Cozens & Son the buyer.

SOUTH END PROPERTY SOLD
William N. Ambler has purchased from Russell S. Codman, the brick store and dwelling property at 360 Columbus Avenue, South End. There is a land area of 1505 square feet valued at \$8000, included in the assessment of \$12,300. Codman & Street were the brokers.

SALE OF WEST END ESTATE
Thomas Sassa sold to David B. Coburn, the three-story and basement brick house and lot of land, situated at 71 Barton Street, West End. The parcel is assessed on a valuation of \$6500, which includes \$2700 carried on the 1098 square feet of land.

SMALL SALE IN BRIGHTON
Thomas V. Coyle sold to Alice C. Bailey the two-story brick dwelling situated 1735 Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton, together with 2440 square feet of land, all assessed on a valuation of \$4900, and includes \$900 on the lot.

MARKET OPINIONS

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, Boston: We have strong reasons to believe that there will soon be an upward revision of prices in Washington for both steel and copper. This would naturally be a strong market factor, and, taken in connection with the passage of the railroad bill, the market constructive value of which has not been realized, and the war finance bill, there would seem to be basis for a better level of prices. Stocks are cheap at this level, from an investment viewpoint. Buying power is not lacking, but rather absent. It will come and come in force at the proper time, but whether it will be at the present level or another level remains to be seen.

Hayden, Stone & Company, Boston: Practically every one will admit that today there are investment opportunities presented that have scarcely ever been equaled. It is rarely, indeed, that securities can be purchased on an exceptional investment basis, that they are not also good purchases speculatively.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: We are not in sympathy with the pessimistic idea that government loans, government taxes and prosecution of the war are going to prevent rising prices on the stock exchange. Inflation is a much more irresistible force than these, and the Government is not hoarding the huge sums it is raising, but spending with a lavish hand. Industrial activity will be tremendous and the money in circulation will increase rather than diminish; the purchasing power of the dollar will probably further decline, and, as a result, commodities and securities, especially those whose rate of dividend is not unchangeable, will rise. They always have in other periods of inflation; in fact, it appears to be a natural law and there is no reason to believe that they will not do so this time. Therefore, we are strongly of the opinion that on recessions stocks are a purchase, either for the short or long pull.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: War developments on the western front have been more encouraging to the Allies and a decisive victory would give the market a quick advance and make easy sailing for the third Liberty Loan. Labor is employed to a maximum degree at highest wages in history, and capital is receiving recognition in Washington by support to corporate credit through constructive legislation in the railroad and war finance bills. Sooner or later this will be reflected in the stock market.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: There seems to be a rather general feeling of conservative optimism on the part of the leading commission houses regarding the future course of market prices. This is based on the somewhat hackneyed factors of great earnings during the war period, inflation and Government protection of credit.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: We are confident of a broader, better, safer investment market in stocks this spring than at any time since the war. J. S. Bach & Co., New York: The market gives such indications of underlying strength as would lead one to believe in a bull market, but it must be remembered that professional manipulation is interdicted and such rapid and pyrotechnical displays as used formerly to bring the public to attention and participation are not now permitted. Consequently, movements have to be based either on merit, or in some cases where the bears have gone too far, upon short covering campaigns.

W. J. Wollman & Co., New York: We believe with the new conditions created for the railroads, the large earnings of industrials and the limiting of the issuance of additional securities by the Federal Control Board, the prices at which many stocks are selling today will, within six months, look remarkably low.

CANADA PLACES RAIL ORDER
MONTREAL, Que.—The Dominion Iron and Steel Company has received an order from the Government for 100,000 tons of steel rails, to be manufactured at the Sydney plant, and delivered by the end of July. Rolling will begin April 1. From this order provision will be made for rail replacements on the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk. The price to be paid the Dominion Iron and Steel Company will allow it a fair profit, and no more.

PEOPLES GAS AFFAIRS
CHICAGO, Ill.—In a statement submitted to the City Council of Chicago by the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company relative to its application for increased rates, officials estimated that the company would show a deficit of \$649,903 for the period from Aug. 10 Dec. 1, 1917.

WISCONSIN EDISON'S YEAR
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Wisconsin Edison Company reports as follows for the year ended Dec. 31:

Gross earnings	\$1,448,410	\$1,430,882
Net income	829,036	971,620
Dividends	645,000	913,751
Surplus	184,036	57,869

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Gill netters landed groundfish amounting to 25,000 pounds here today.

City of Omaha
Paving Renewal 4½%
Due July 1, 1924

Legal investment for Savings Banks in Massachusetts
Price to Yield 4.85%
LEE, HIGGINSON & CO

LOW PRICES FOR
LIBERTY BONDSNew Loan May Have a Short
Period to Run, Making Less
Valuable Convertible Privilege

BOSTON, Mass.—There is some comment in investment circles as to just why the Liberty Loan first 4s are selling at about \$6.30 when it is known that when the new loan comes out this issue of 4s will be given the right to convert into the new 4½s. As it is generally understood that this privilege will be granted it is surprising that there should be a spread of nearly \$4 between the bonds now outstanding and the offering price of the new issue.

A banker says: "If the 4s are to be convertible into the new issue there is every reason why the 4s should sell closer to par. I feel that the cause for this spread is due to the probability that when the terms of the new loan are announced it will be found to have only a short period to run and will have other features which will account for the low price of the 4s now outstanding. A short maturity, even with the convertible feature, would tend to prevent a large number of the present large holders of the 4s from converting their present holding into the new bond for the reason that in due time the war issues of long maturity will sell well above par and thus there would be no advantage for a large investor to use the convertible feature. In fact, it would be better to stand pat."

It is undoubtedly true also that there is some buying of the 4s by those who anticipate the convertible privilege with the new issue and it is difficult to understand why any of the present holders of the bonds should sell with a prospect coming shortly to convert into a 4½ per cent which will come out at par and which should sell at that figure after issued. If there is any profit to accrue from such a transaction it belongs to those who originally subscribed for the 4s. By selling at the present prices there is a loss of about \$3.80 on a \$100 bond."

It is also believed that although April 6 is the time announced for the new bonds to come out, the date may yet be postponed, for although this is about the time that investors receive dividends they are also busy with paying taxes to the Government. With this trouble it is felt that investors would be in a better mood to subscribe for the new government issue if the date of offering were made a little later.

SHOE BUYERS
Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, March 16

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:
Atlanta, Ga.—H. Edison; Essex.
Baltimore—M. & M. Halle of S. Halle's Sons; Tour.
Charlotte, N. C.—W. H. Bell; U. S. Charlotte, N. C.—J. Walkup; U. S. Chicago—J. J. Brody of Hillmans; Essex. Chicago—C. W. T. Koch of Koch Bros.; U. S.
Concord, N. C.—C. G. Parks; U. S. Concord, N. C.—C. S. Morgan; U. S. Lynchburg, Va.—R. P. Beasley of Beasley Shoe Co., Inc.; Tour.
Munroe, N. C.—J. M. Bell; U. S. New Orleans—A. J. Willcox and William Sirge; U. S.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—P. W. Hamilton of Rosenbaum & Co.; U. S.
Porto Rico—M. Portel; U. S. San Francisco—J. W. Rogers of Rogers Shoe Co.; Essex.
South Bend, Ind.—Leo R. Cohen; U. S. St. Louis—C. E. Lippon of James Clark Leather Co.; Copley Plaza.
St. Louis—G. G. Samuels of Samuels Shoe Co.; Essex.
Winston-Salem, N. C.—A. F. Stevens; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS
London, England—Mr. Tracey of Davies & Co., not registered.
Milwaukee, Wis.—S. P. Bradley of Bradley Metail Co.; Essex.
The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 168 Essex Street, Boston.

SHIPPING NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Arrivals at the fish pier this morning were: The Schooner Somerville, with 51,000 pounds of groundfish and steamer Robert & Richard with 77,000 pounds. Wholesale dealers' prices for today are: Steak cod, \$12@13.25, market cod \$8@10, haddock \$8@10, steak pollock \$10.25@12, and steak cut at \$5.50.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Gill netters landed groundfish amounting to 25,000 pounds here today.

LATEST QUOTATIONS FOR
SHORT TERM NOTE ISSUES

Securities	Due	Bid	Ask	Yield
*Am T & T (subs) 6s	Feb. 1, 1919	98½	99½	7.85
American Thread Co 1st 4s	Jan. 1, 1919	97½	97½	7.00
Ayer Mills Construc & Eq 5s	Mar. 1, 1919	97½	98½	6.60
Bayer Mills Constr & Eq 5s	Mar. 1, 1920	94	97	8.25
Balt & Ohio R R 5s	July 1, 1918	99½	99½	5.40
Balt & Ohio R R 5s	July 1, 1919	97½	98½	6.20
Bethlehem Steel 5s	Feb. 15, 1919	97½	98	7.30
Brooklyn Rap Transit 5s	July 1, 1918	94½	95	8.35
Canadian Pacific Ry 6s	Mar. 2, 1924	97½	98½	6.35
Chic & Western Indiana 6s	Sept. 1, 1918	98½	99½	7.80
Delaware & Hudson R R 5s	Aug. 1, 1920	97½	98½	5.75
Edison Elec Illum, Boston 6s	Dec. 1, 1919	98	98½	6.30
Erie Railroad 5s	April 1, 1919	93½	94½	6.00
General Electric Co 6s	July 1, 1920	99½	100	6.00
General Rubber Co 5s	Dec. 1, 1918	98½	99½	7.05
Great Northern Ry 5s	Sept. 1, 1920	96½	97½	6.25
Hocking Valley R R 6s	Nov. 1, 1918	98½	99½	6.30
Kansas City Ry Co 5½s	July 1, 1918	97½	98½	6.20
Kansas City Term Ry 6s	Nov. 15, 1918	99½	99½	6.20
Laclede Gas Light Co 5s	Feb. 1, 1919	96	98	7.50
Michigan Central R R 5s	May 15, 1918	99½	100	5.00
MoRgon & Wright 5s	Dec. 1, 1918	98½	99½	7.00
N Y, N H & H R R 5s	April 15, 1918	95½	97	7.10
N Y C & H R R R 4½s	May 1, 1918	99½	100	4.50
N Y C & H R R R 5s	Sept. 15, 1919	96½	97	7.20
Pennsylvania Co 4½s	June 15, 1921	96½	97	8.55
Procter & Gamble Co 7s	Mar. 1, 1919	99½	100	7.00
Procter & Gamble Co 7s	Mar. 1, 1920	99½	99½	7.20
Procter & Gamble Co 7s	Mar. 1, 1921	98½	99	7.40
Procter & Gamble Co 7s	Mar. 1, 1922	98½	99½	7.20
Procter & Gamble Co 7s	Mar. 1, 1923	98½	99½	7.20
Shawinigan W & P Co 6s	Oct. 1, 1918	98½	99½	6.15
Shawinigan W & P Co 6s	Dec. 15, 1918	98½	100	6.00
Sou California Edison 6s	July 1, 1918	98½	98½	7.20
Southern Railway Co 5s	Mar. 1, 1919	98½	97½	8.10
United Fruit Co 5s	May 1, 1918	99½	98½	7.55
West E & Mfg Co 6s	Feb. 1, 1919	98½	98½	7.55
Winchester Repeat Arms 7s	Mar. 1, 1919	99	99½	7.55

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES				
American Foreign Sec Co 5s	Aug. 1, 1919	95	95½	8.65
Anglo French 5s	Oct. 15, 1920	89½	90½	9.45
Argentine Government 6s	May 15, 1920	94½	95	7.10
City of Paris 6s	Oct. 15, 1921	85½	86	8.25
Government of Dominion of Canada 5s	Aug. 1, 1919	95	95½	8.75
Government of Dominion of Canada 5s	April 1, 1921	95	95½	6.60
Government of French Republic 5½s	April 1, 1919	96	96½	8.70
Government of Switzerland 5s	Mar. 1, 1920	99½	99½	7.00
Imp Russian Government 6½s	July 10, 1919	40	45	...
Imp Russian Government 5½s	Dec. 1, 1921	37	40	...
United King of Gt Britain & Ireland 5s	Sept. 1, 1918	98½	98½	7.70
United King of Gt Britain & Ireland 5½s	Nov. 1, 1919	98½	97	7.20
United King of Gt Britain & Ireland 5½s	Nov. 1, 1921	93½	93½	7.75
United King of Gt Britain & Ireland 5½s	Feb. 1, 1919	98½	98½	7.05

*Indorsed by American Telephone & Telegraph Company.
†Guaranteed principal and interest by American Woolen Company.
‡Guaranteed principal and interest by United States Rubber Company and Rubber Goods Mfg. Company.
§Guaranteed principal and interest by United States Rubber Company.
||Guaranteed principal and interest by Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

The Lone Star Gas Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable March 31 on stock of record March 23.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable April 1.

The United Traction Electric Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the stock, payable April 1.

The Exchange Trust Company of Boston has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable April 1 to holders of record March 28.

The People's Natural Gas & Pipeage Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable March 25 on stock of record March 18.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY EZRA W. PALMER, C. S. B.

Ezra W. Palmer, C. S. B., of Denver, Colorado, a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture on Christian Science, Friday evening, under the auspices of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets.

The lecturer was introduced by McKinnell Young, First Reader of The Mother Church, who said:

"Whether people know enough of Christian Science to interest themselves in the study of it, or whether they are mere observers (indifferent to it) is another question. It is not, however, practically agreed that by means of Christian Science an element of joy and confidence is introduced into human lives and living. The casual observer cannot know exactly why this is so. If he would know he must come to the point of thorough investigation. Then he will understand more clearly what Christian Science is doing for the world, and, better still, why it is doing it.

Our lecturer this evening has had long experience in the precept and practice of scientific Christianity. He comes to tell us something of the principle and rule which, in the measure that they are understood, constitute a demonstrable knowledge of the gospel of Jesus Christ. If any of you have tonight have not previously known of Christian Science, if any of you have come in tribulation and fear, or suffering with disease or subject to sin, you will here learn how you may take the first effectual steps to overcome any or all of those undesirable or afflictive human experiences, and possibly, through careful and prayerful attention, you may grasp some of the deeper meanings of the profound facts here set forth, and experience the immediate joy of improved health and morals, as a result of your attendance at this lecture. We therefore take great pleasure in introducing the lecturer, Mr. Ezra W. Palmer, of Denver, Colorado, who is a member of the Board of Lectureship of this church.

The Lecture

Mr. Palmer spoke, in part, as follows:

"There is one great and all inclusive fact that should be engraved upon the minds and hearts of all peoples and that fact is that God is omnipotent, that God has all power, is infinite, and is ever present, and therefore ever available; a God of love who sends only good gifts to His children; a God who does not afflict and who is not the author of evil. When God understood right human thought, He lifted into a consciousness of peace, that is unmoved by the vicissitudes of time and mortality. When our feet are planted on the eternal rock of the abiding presence of God, we can survey with a serene mind the varied experiences of mortal existence because we know that all power resides in God, and that evil is a mere seeming which avails nothing against Him who 'shineth under the shadow of His almighty arm.'

Most Christians agree that God is omnipotent good, that He is omniscient and omnipresent, but while men and women have accepted theoretically these eternal attributes of Deity, they have not actually understood them nor ordered their lives according to them. To accept God as omnipotent good and then to worry about poverty, fear disease, be avaricious, or hate one's neighbor, is inconsistent and furnishes evidence that the person who does these things denies in practice what he accepts in theory, namely, the omnipotence of God.

When we turn to Christian Science, however, we find that it is inflexibly logical. It accepts the Scriptural teachings of one omnipotent God and, throughout, in harmony with the Bible, Christian Science not only admits the omnipotence of God but it likewise accepts the demonstrable fact that the omnipotence of good is available to meet our every need. It is self-evident that if God has all power there cannot possibly be another power with which to divide His kingdom. The omnipotence of God is eternal. God is also the one Supreme Ruler, 'the same yesterday, and today, and forever,' for, as the Scriptures declare, 'The Lord God omnipotent reigneth.'

What evidence have we that the power of God is available? When we turn to the Bible we find that throughout the whole range of Bible history, patriarchs, prophets and disciples, men and women inspired of God, were enabled to overcome all forms of disorder, hate, sin, disease, and even death itself. In this century a great volume of similar evidence has been presented by the Christian Science movement. Since Mrs. Eddy gave her teaching to the world, emphasizing the truth that God is the only power, hundreds and thousands of men and women have repeated the experiences of the great Bible characters, have obtained similar spiritual vision and inspiration, have risen above the evidence of the corporeal senses and reached the consciousness that God is the only power, that man—His image and likeness—is perfect and immortal, and that God's children are free and cannot be the victims of sin, disease and death.

Old Testament Evidence

In the Old Testament narratives which proved the power of God to set His own in prisons and in palaces. Through the power of Moses freed a nation from the bondage of slavery. David, through reliance on 'the name of the Lord of Hosts,' overthrew Goliath, and later repelled all the snares that envy, malice and hate could invent to destroy him. Elijah raised from the dead the widow's son, and Elisha healed the leprosy Naaman, the captain of the

armies of Syria. The Hebrew captives, cast into the fiery furnace, proved that flames and heat were powerless to harm the men who held steadfastly to the might and majesty of all-inclusive Spirit. And so the accounts of God's tender care and protection of His own, as recorded in the Old Testament, could be indefinitely extended—hence the exulting words of David, the sweet singer of Israel: 'My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my expectation is from him. He only is my rock and my salvation; he is my defense; I shall not be moved.' (Ps. 62:5-6.)

The Testimony of Christ Jesus

When we turn to the New Testament we find that the great exponent of the omnipotence of God was Christ Jesus. By reason of his sinless birth and sonship with the Father, he knew and expressed the will of God. The religious systems of his day claimed to teach the true worship of God. But these systems produced no results to prove that they were of divine authority. Jesus not only knew the power of God—he proved it by results. He proved that what the evidence of the corporeal senses claimed to be real was not real, but illusion. Knowing that God is our Life and that 'in him we live, and move, and have our being' he reversed the false claim that matter has life, intelligence, or power, either to injure or to bless mankind. Jesus never taught that God created matter or that God was in any way responsible for sin, sickness, or death. On the contrary, he exposed the unreal nature of these errors and destroyed them through the might of the Christ-Mind.

Christ Jesus the Son of God

Christ Jesus was not God but the Son of God, as he himself said. As a man, born of a woman, he was the Son of man. In his human relations he was tempted by the carnal mind as we are tempted; he suffered for us and overcame the sins of the world through divine knowledge of the power of God, to show us that such a consummation is possible for all who strive to know the truth as he knew it. As a man he trod the carnal opposition that besets mankind.

Jesus knew God aright and through knowledge of God he was enabled to penetrate and to destroy the so-called mystery of evil in all its subtleties and disguises. Evil fights its destroyer, and as a result this most righteous man was the target for all the malice, hate, and vengeance, the human, carnal mind could devise. Memorized by these evils, his enemies sought to destroy his life. But when mortal mind had done its utmost, he proved that so-called death was powerless either to destroy his life or to destroy or hinder the influence of his teachings. Finding that it could not attain its purpose through the attempted destruction of his person, this same carnal mind, in later centuries, sought to corrupt the doctrine he lived and taught, and portrayed him not as the Son of God—as he himself taught—but as God, a deity to be worshiped. It is a striking fact that coincident with this perversion and corruption was the loss of healing in the Christian church.

Now while Jesus was not God he expressed the Christ, the anointed of God, and as the Christ he manifested the qualities of his divine Father—hence, his saying: 'I and my Father are one.' The true Scriptural teachings regarding Christ Jesus and his relation to God are clearly and correctly presented in the teachings of Mrs. Eddy. It may be asked 'How can this be known?' The answer is, 'By practical proof.' When the student begins to understand the nature of the divine unity existing between Jesus the Christ and the everpresent God as taught by Christian Science and by the Bible, he can heal the sick by the power of prayer; and the more clearly he understands this divine unity, the more quickly and the more effectively he can do this holy, healing work. Correct understanding of the great fundamentals of his teachings is essential in order to follow the Master-Teacher and to repeat in this age his marvelous demonstrations. Commenting on Jesus the Christ and his unity with God, in Science and Health (p. 332), Mrs. Eddy wrote: 'Jesus demonstrated Christ; he proved that Christ is the divine idea of God—the Holy Ghost, or Comforter, revealing the divine Principle, Love, and leading into all truth.'

Salvation for All Men

The healing power demonstrated by Jesus was not confined to himself; evidence of his special sonship with God. It was the divine knowledge of the Father available for all men. Jesus taught his immediate followers the power of God to heal the sick and free the sinner. But the saving gospel of the Christ, the Messiah, was not confined, nor could it be confined, to a chosen few, to one age, or to one people. It was the universal gift of God to all His children. The Master-Physician said 'Go ye into all the world and teach the gospel to every creature,' thus making his message of universal application. He further said: 'And these signs shall follow them that believe; In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover.' (Mark 16:15-18.)

Commenting on the universality of divine grace, Jesus said: 'Before Abraham was, I am.' In other words, the Christ is the divine, everpresent manifestation of God forever ready to heal and save, and so it has been proved throughout the whole history of Christianity.

The Testimony of Apostles

In the New Testament we find also that the twelve disciples went forth

and healed; the seventy did likewise. Paul, who was not at first a disciple of Jesus, also healed the sick and raised the dead, and for three centuries the early Christians recognized and practiced healing as a part of the work of the church. Irenaeus, the Greek bishop of Lyons who lived at the close of the Second Century, assures us that all Christians of his time possessed the power of healing; that they prophesied, cast out devils, healed the sick, and sometimes raised the dead. So long as the early Christians were strictly loyal to the spiritual teachings of Christ Jesus, to that degree did their religion possess the vital force which regenerated the human mind. The most inspiring page in history is the story of the redemptive power of the primitive gospel of Christ, transforming and regenerating men, physically as well as spiritually, despite the depths of depravity and sensuality into which the race had fallen.

But after a time the early Christians became lax in their loyalty to the teachings of their great spiritual Teacher. They began to modify his teachings, conforming them to the pagan and materialistic notions of the prevalent systems of thought about them. What was the result? The freshness and power of spiritual understanding was blighted, and spiritual healing, the 'pearl of great price,' was lost to the darkened vision of mortals. The human mind—darkened and mystified—could no longer yield to the healing power of God; hence spiritual healing disappeared and did not again appear for more than fifteen centuries when the Science of Christ's Christianity was again given to the world by a New England woman, Mary Baker Eddy.

The Discoverer and Founder

Christian Science was discovered by Mary Baker Eddy in the year 1866. Her instant recovery from the results of a serious accident, through the spiritual understanding of a passage in Matthew's gospel, was the falling apple which led to the unfoldment of scientific Christianity. The time was ripe for a new spiritual advance of the race. Great reformations had taken place in religions during the preceding three centuries. The grip of hard and dogmatic creeds was loosening, and the heart of humanity was being stirred by a clearer understanding of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. The great civil war had just been terminated which liberated the thought of this nation from the error of human slavery. Ever since the Puritan forefathers had set foot on Plymouth Rock, bringing with them the great desires for democracy, religious freedom, and reverence for the Bible as the sacred word of God, the heaven of truth had been at work in the thought of the expanding nation, purging it of some errors of superstition, personal domination, dogmatism and slavery. To be sure slavery was to be destroyed by a great upheaval accompanied by much human suffering and agony. But the work was done, the purification of the nation from that error was accomplished, and almost immediately came the birth of a new spiritual freedom for humanity which its Discoverer and Founder named Christian Science. Speaking of this momentous birth, both of human and spiritual freedom, Mrs. Eddy wrote, in Science and Health (p. 226): 'The voice of God in behalf of the African slave was still echoing in our land, when the voice of the herald of this new crusade sounded the keynote of universal freedom, asking a fuller acknowledgment of the rights of man as a Son of God, demanding that the fetters of sin, sickness, and death be stricken from the human mind and that its freedom be won, not through human warfare, not with bayonet and blood, but through Christ's divine Science.' When she grasped the mighty fact that fruitful with blessings for the whole human race, that God is the only Mind and Cause, the mission of Mary Baker Eddy was to pierce with spiritual vision the dark clouds of human beliefs, to disperse these clouds through the reflected light of spiritual understanding, and to restate in human consciousness the science of Christianity. This Science of divine Mind, exact and logical, based upon the supremacy of Spirit, could, when grasped by the individual, free him from the penalties of mortal illusions and bring him into conscious and eternal unity with his God.

How can it be known that there is but one Mind? Since God is the divine creator, the source of all intelligence and wisdom, He knows all things and nothing can be thought or conceived outside the range of His all-inclusive wisdom. The conclusion is logical, therefore, that there is and can be only one Mind, God. Mankind, for centuries, has believed in the existence of many minds, but the Bible and Christian Science make clear the omniscient oneness of the divine Mind and the impossibility of many minds. Man has no mind of his own separate from his Maker. He reflects the Mind of his Maker. When this great fact is grasped by the individual he begins to express the holiness, helpfulness, purity, and wisdom of the divine Mind and to be healed of the sickness, sin, sorrow, and pain which come from believing in many minds or that mind or power can exist separate from God.

Search for Principle of Mind Healing
Mrs. Eddy was well fitted for her great work of making clear to the world the all-might of the one Mind. Of Puritan ancestry she was reared in the atmosphere of a Christian home. From childhood she had been deeply religious. She was a profound student of the Bible and meditated daily and hourly upon its truths. Her knowledge of Greek and Hebrew gave her some acquaintance with the original texts. As her thought went forth in longing desire to know God, she inevitably came in contact, and later into collision, with human systems

which purported to interpret God or sought to usurp His power as the healer of all our diseases. Her first struggles were evidently with scholastic theology, a theology which she had sounded to its depths and had found inadequate to supply the great human need, for the reason that it attempted to explain God from a corporeal standpoint and was, therefore, bereft of healing power. In harmony with the Scriptural injunction 'Prove all things; hold fast that which is good' she had investigated the systems of medicine, the seeming action of drugs, the allopathic and homeopathic methods of treatment, as well as spiritualism, hypnotism, and various other mental theories. She found that all lacked the divine union of Spirit and failed to bring healing or mental enlightenment. Finally, she turned unreservedly to the word of God, the Bible, and through study and prayer the light of spiritual understanding dawned upon her enlightened vision, like rays of morning sunlight upon an awakened world. Speaking of this remarkable experience, Mrs. Eddy wrote in Science and Health (p. 109): 'For three years after my discovery, I sought the solution of this problem of Mind-healing, searched the Scriptures and read little else, kept aloof from society, and devoted time and energies to discovering a positive rule. The search was sweet, calm, and buoyant with hope, not selfish nor depressing. I knew the Principle of all harmonious Mind-action to be God, and that cures were produced in primitive Christian healing by holy, uplifting faith; but I must know the Science of this healing, and I won my way to absolute conclusions through divine revelation, reason, and demonstration.'

As a result, in 1875—nine years after her healing—she gave to the world the textbook of Christian Science, Science and Health, a book which has done more to revolutionize the thoughts of men regarding the truths of the Bible than any other book that has ever been written. This textbook is based wholly on the Bible, and all its premises and conclusions are founded on God as the only power, cause, and creator.

Opposition to Her Discovery

But Mrs. Eddy was not to give her great discovery to the world without opposition. History has proved that persecution awaited the reformer who 'allured to brighter worlds and led the way.' 'The carnal mind,' said Paul, 'is enmity against God; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be.' Jesus experienced the full force of the carnal mind's hatred of truth. That was the cup whose dregs he drank and he said that his followers should all drink of it. It is not surprising, therefore, that opposition, hate, and persecution should arise against the great reformer which Mrs. Eddy inaugurated. For more than a quarter of a century she stood alone and, sustained only by her unflinching trust in God, her absolute reliance on His all-power, and the unswerving conviction of the righteousness of her cause, met the full force of the world's opposition. But the power of Truth when understood is invincible and the waves of prejudice and hate dashed in vain against the rock of the omnipotence of divine Mind upon which her work was founded.

'O Liberty! can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy generous flame?
Can dungeons, bolts and bars confine thee,
Or whips the noble spirit tame?'

Thus rings the national anthem of France, and neither could scorn, ridicule, nor hate tame the noble spirit of this woman, nor dim her vision of the everpresence of Spirit to save the nations from their myriad woes.

Fruits of Her Discovery

After a time the results of her clarified vision of God began to be manifested. The sick were healed through her ministrations; the bondage of sin was broken for the sinner; darkened minds were filled with spiritual illumination through her teachings and writings, and she exemplified in her life the words of Jesus, 'by their fruits ye shall know them.' Guided by her wisdom the movement of Christian Science which she had begun grew apace. Her message refused by established churches, she was impelled to organize a church of her own. The Mother Church was founded in Boston in April, 1879, and has since been followed by a host of branch churches now scattered throughout the civilized world. The Christian Science Journal appeared in 1883; then the Christian Science Sentinel; next Der Herold der Christian Science, the German publication; and Mrs. Eddy's last gift to humanity was The Christian Science Monitor, an international daily newspaper—a newspaper whose business is to tell the truth fearlessly no matter how gigantic may seem the evil to be exposed and destroyed. Reading rooms and maintained by churches and societies; Christian Science practitioners established themselves in cities and villages, healing the sick and reclaiming the sinner through the prayer which understands the all-power of God. Today the whole world knows of Mrs. Eddy's work. It has not yet grasped the full measure of her achievements but it is beginning to understand the value of her teachings for the redemption of the race.

The Truth That Frees

The Science of omnipotent Mind which Mrs. Eddy taught in Science and Health is the Science Jesus meant when he said 'Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.' What is the truth that is to be known? Manifestly, the truth which makes free is the truth about God and man. Christian Science teaches, as does the Bible, that God is Spirit; that Mind, His universe, is a spiritual, mental universe; and that man is a spiritual being reflecting his divine

creator. Christian Science makes a clear and absolute distinction between the universe of God or perfect Mind, and the world of sense phenomena, the mortal, carnal sense of existence which mortals cognize through the physical senses, carrying in its train sin, disease and death. Since spiritual existence is the only real existence, Christian Science classifies the world of sense phenomena as unreal, false, and therefore, in fact nothing but illusion.

'Do we know the spiritual is true and the sensual false? We know by the test of demonstration. As the perfection of God, His holiness, beauty, wisdom, and power, dawn upon the illumined thought we are divinely assured of their reality. On the other hand, the evanescent and illusive character of the world of sense phenomena becomes more and more clearly exposed and gradually fades from consciousness. Furthermore, the more clearly we comprehend the things of Spirit, the more surely and completely we can heal sickness, overcome sin, and break the bonds of evil. 'God is love,' said the beloved disciple. 'There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear,' and Love likewise casts out all that is unlike Love and enthrones peace and harmony in undisputed control.

Truth Known Through Consciousness

Since truth alone frees men, the question arises, How is truth attained? Jesus said it was gained through knowing—that is, through consciousness. If we can know truth only through thought then truth itself must have its source in omniscient Mind. The Scriptures teach us to know God, to love Him, and obey Him. How can we follow these commands except through mind, consciousness? The Scriptures teach that man was born of God and that the entire universe was created by God. How could man and the universe exist except as the emanation of supreme, infinite Mind?

From the one omnipotent Mind emanate all law, order, continuity, all science, and the nature of God is revealed through spiritual law. Science is defined in Webster's International Dictionary as the orderly and systematic classification of ideas 'made available in work, life, or the search for truth.' We can at once see, therefore, the fitness of applying the term Science to Christianity, as Mrs. Eddy has done in the term 'Christian Science.' 'Order,' said Pope, 'is heaven's first law.' God manifests Himself to men through order, through law, through science. We would be little our conception of Deity should we attempt to imagine that He, who throughout all eternity upholds the universe by His wisdom, could do less than manifest Himself in an orderly, scientific, perfect way. This God does, and this Mrs. Eddy discovered, and this—Science of omnipotent Mind—she gave to the world in her great textbook, 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures.'

Scientific Knowledge Essential

This Science of omnipotent, divine Mind must be gained if we are ever to attain spiritual dominion over the flesh and all carnality, but the prize is worth the effort. 'So fight I,' said Paul, 'not as one beating the air.' Neither do Christian Scientists beat the air but are enabled through their understanding to fight for and win the prize of spiritual mastery over the evil beliefs of the carnal mind, the source of all sorrow and suffering. Is it not worth while, for instance, to prove that health is not something that can be lost but is a spiritual quality, imperishable and perfect, synonymous with purity, holiness, and harmony? Many thousands have given their earthly all for health, have searched to the ends of the earth for it and have not found it, simply because they have not looked to God for it. And yet health is the gift of God, free as the air of heaven, within the reach of every honest man who will strive, as Paul declared, to 'Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus.'

Christian Scientists rejoice in this science of knowing truth which maketh free. They have felt the touch of the healing hand of Omnipotence. Their diseases are being healed, their fears, passions, and discouragements are being dissipated, and they are laying hold of the 'peace of God, which passeth all understanding.'

How Does Christian Science Heal?

Suppose a patient suffering with illness comes to Christian Science for help. What does the Christian Science practitioner do? He knows that disease is a false, mental state to be healed by true thinking as revealed in the Science of omnipotent Mind. He lifts his thought to God in prayer and destroys the fear of the patient, knowing that 'perfect love casteth out fear'; he refuses to accept the false, physical evidence that the man is sick; he denies the human belief of heredity, knowing that God's child inherits nothing but the good things of God. He sees clearly that man, the expression of his Maker, cannot consume away because man is indestructible and immortal. He denies all unfavorable symptoms, knowing that they are not God-created, but are false, mental pictures imagined forth on the body, and if the practitioner's thought is inspired of God, is aflame with the love which comes from God, the patient is healed. There may be instances when the healing may seem slow because time may be required to change the thought of the patient from its material basis to the spiritual basis of living and thinking. Should this be the case the patient should still trust God and not yield to discouragement. The true practitioner will continue to point the way of life to such a one and encourage him to persevere until his thought is awakened and the light appears.

Creation Spiritual and Perfect

In the Science of omnipotent Mind or Christian Science, man is taught

to reason from the basis of infinite perfect Spirit. Perfect Spirit can create only perfect, spiritual beings, and these beings manifest the qualities and partake of the nature of Spirit. In the first chapter of Genesis which so fully describes the spiritual creation, we read, 'So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created He him.' And in the last verse of the same chapter it says that 'God saw every thing that he had made, and behold, it was very good.'

Man, therefore, is spiritual and perfect. He manifests the holiness, perfection, immortality, and goodness of God. The second chapter of this same book describes the creation of another man, the Adam-man, formed from the dust of the ground. Manifestly, both of these accounts cannot be true, because if man is spiritually created he cannot be dust-created.

Now, Christian Science, the Science of omnipotent Mind, makes clear that there is a vast difference between man, the image and likeness of God, and the mortal, human concept called man. Christian Science accepts the fact that only the spiritual man can be the real man and that we have no more evidence that man is a creature of dust, the victim of old age, decay, and death, than we have that the sun rises in the east. The whole fabric of material reasoning regarding mortal man is based entirely on the evidence of the physical senses—evidence we know to be misleading and erroneous. Knowing that all human ills originate in the Adam-dream that man is mortal, a creature of the dust, the Christian Scientist rises above sense evidence and recognizes that God is Love, as the apostle declared; that He is omnipotent good; that His universe is spiritual, perfect, eternal, and that man cannot be enchained by false conditions, but is forever free, upright, strong, forever conscious of his liberty as a son of God.

Control of the Body

But it may be asked 'Is it possible that my body can be controlled and its diseases healed through the power of omnipotent Mind?' My friends, it is not only possible but it is the only genuine healing of the body that was ever accomplished. All diseases are the result of diseased thoughts. How absurd to attempt to heal the body by drugs, which are inert, mindless, as if mindless matter could bridge the gulf between matter and Spirit and usurp the prerogative of God to heal man of his diseases. The body is merely the expression of mortal thought and is a servant, not a master, and it manifests whatever state of thought the individual may entertain. If we believe in and fear sickness, old age, heat or cold, we may have these wrong conditions manifested on the body, thus proving the words of Solomon—'As he thinketh in his heart, so is he.' The remedy is to look away from the body, refuse to accept its false evidence, refuse to accept its false evidence of pain and disease and to hold the gaze steadfastly to the perfect realm of divine Mind, where man possesses unchanging health based upon the eternal truths of God. Then, and then only, can the Christian prove the words of Jesus, 'The kingdom of God is within you.' Prophesying of the period when men should see God through spiritualized consciousness, Isaiah said: 'I will put my law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts; and will be their God, and they shall be my people.'

False Evidence of Corporeal Senses

Every one is familiar with the deceptive nature of the testimony of the five physical senses. The whole trend of true education is to teach the child to correct by higher intelligence the false impressions of physical sense evidence. A monkey and a child both see a figure five, for instance; the child, by higher intelligence, grasps the idea back of the symbol; the monkey sees the symbol, accepts the sense evidence and is as definitely shut off from the idea five as though it had never existed. Paul warns us against accepting the limitations of the physical senses, and calls us to rise to the understanding of spiritual things which renew the inward man day by day. He declared that in our true individuality, 'We look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen; for the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal.' (II Cor. 4:18.)

Sin, Disease, and Death Not Necessary

Throughout the ages men have believed in the supposed necessity for sin, disease, and death. Accepting the deceptive evidence of the corporeal senses they have reasoned that, since in their experience and observation these evils have operated without hindrance, they are therefore inevitable. No greater fallacy, no more cruel deception ever imposed itself upon the human race. We must have the courage of our convictions and deny these evils, knowing the scientific basis upon which we deny them if we ever expect to overcome them. Perhaps these statements may seem to be somewhat visionary to some but they are not, because Christian Scientists in hundreds of thousands of instances have proved them by healing all manner of diseases on the spiritual basis. That man is perfect, even as his Father in heaven is perfect; that man cannot, therefore, be mortal and material, and that since sickness, sin, and disease are destroyed through spiritual understanding the inevitable conclusion follows that they have no actual reality.

In this connection I wish to call to your attention the life of the great Master, Christ Jesus. Did he accept the verdict that men are mortal, the victims of sin and disease? Did he submit to the fact that death is inevitable? By no means. He thrust aside these human illusions and proved for all time the divine status of men as the perfect sons of God, forever free from mortal ills. One demonstration of the power of divine Mind to heal men of disease is sufficient to prove

that it is possible for all men to destroy disease through spiritual understanding. One demonstration of overcoming death through the power of divine Mind is sufficient to show the fallacy of the last enemy and the nothingness of the greatest fear that besets men. Jesus destroyed disease, raised the dead, burst for himself the bonds of the tomb and thus pointed the way of spiritual freedom for all men. What a world of woe and despair he lifted from the hearts of men by his glorious career, and what encouragement and inspiration he gave us when he said: 'I am the resurrection, and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die.' (John 11:25, 26.)

With the record of centuries of suffering behind us, is it not time that we cease to listen to the siren voices of the material senses which argue continually for the permanence and reality of evil, and give earnest heed to Christian Science which teaches us the way Christ Jesus destroyed sin, disease, and death, and how we, too, can destroy them if we follow faithfully the path Jesus blazed for us.

The Joy of Spiritual Living

The normal state of a Christian is to be happy and harmonious. 'God is love,' and His government is merciful, loving, and beneficent; hence, Christians are merely exercising their rightful birthright when they are glad, loving, merciful, and compassionate. But religion has in large measure been divorced from genuine happiness because of the inability of the believers herein to overcome fear, discouragement, and disease.

If we find in God, the omnipotent, all-knowing Mind, a never failing refuge from the ills of mortal existence, it will not be a difficult matter to love God and our fellow men and to 'Rejoice, and be exceedingly glad,' as the Master taught us to do. An analysis of our thought will show us that the reason we have failed to attain this joyousness described in the Bible, is because we have not distinguished between right thoughts and wrong thoughts, and consequently we have often become the victims of the latter—even when striving to gain the former. 'For,' said St. Paul, 'to be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace.' When thought is uplifted and purified through the study of the Bible and Science and Health, which is truly a 'Key to the Scriptures,' the student can detect the difference between right thoughts and wrong thoughts, between spiritual ideas and sensual concepts, just as readily as the musician, through his grasp of the laws of harmony, can discern the difference between tones that are true and those that are false. When we shut out from our thought the false suggestions of the carnal mind and accept only the heavenly concepts, then our thought is conscious only of its oneness with divine Love and is impossible to every assault of discord, fear or disease. Then, and then only, can the Christian say with the Psalmist, 'Rejoice in the Lord, O ye righteous; for praise is comely for the upright.'

Christian Scientists are a happy people. They are happy because they have found 'the secret place of the most high,' a state of consciousness serene and lofty—free from the aggressions of evil; a state of consciousness to which the realities of omnipotent Mind, Truth, and Love unfold. This exalted state of thought is now a special gift to a favored person not to a privileged denomination. A loving God has provided it free for all men. Christian Scientists are not concerned about the increase of adherents to the Christian Science church, but they are desirous that all men should learn to know God aright, for only by this means can evil and sorrow be destroyed and men behold 'the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven.'

We would ask you, therefore, to study 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' by Mary Baker Eddy. Study it in connection with your Bible, carefully, sincerely, prayerfully. You will find that it will illumine the pages of that great Book and it will reveal to you the truths of the Bible which have been hidden from men by centuries of dogma, creed, and superstition. You will find that Science and Health and the Bible will give you a vital, living understanding of the power of God, an understanding which is available here and now to meet your daily needs. And should you feel the need of the peace and healing of the Christian Science church, you will find that their doors are open to welcome you. You will find that their reading rooms and lending libraries will readily provide reading and literature to all sincere seekers for spiritual freedom.

The Christian Science movement has gone beyond the stage of experiment. Today it encircles the globe, and men and women in every corner of the earth bear living witness to the regenerating power of the Science of omnipotent Mind. Hundreds of thousands have won their freedom through Christian Science. The message of Christian Science is universal. Spiritual freedom, the freedom which comes through proving the power of divine Mind, is for all men, and all men can and will realize their possession of this freedom. If your burden seems heavy and the conditions about you forbidding, take courage. Remember the words of Jesus, the Wayshower, 'Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world.' 'He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go into my Father.' Divine Mind, all-knowing, all-powerful, all-loving, is ready by no means. He thrust aside these human illusions and proved for all time the divine status of men as the perfect sons of God, forever free from mortal ills. One demonstration of the power of divine Mind to heal men of disease is sufficient to prove

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

MR. ADRIAN BOULT
LEADS ORCHESTRAWorks of Woodman, von Holst
and Dale Presented—Viola
Player Appears as SoloistSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—The first of the four concerts which Mr. Adrian Boult is giving with the assistance of the London Symphony Orchestra at the Queen's Hall had a double interest: it introduced to a London audience not only an English conductor, but the work of a new English composer, Mr. R. T. Woodman. Mr. Boult, one understands, studied with Dr. H. P. Allen at Oxford and, later, with Herr Arthur Nikisch, whose style is still so often the object of the sincerest flattery. Mr. Boult's progressive musical outlook was indicated by an interesting essay on "Modern English Music," which, instead of the amiable inanities usually served up as analytical notes, was presented with the program.

There has, says the writer, "probably been no age in the history of the civilized world when conservative musicians did not lament, and the younger generation rejoice, at the thought that they were living in a period when the whole art of music was undergoing a radical change of outlook and method. Certainly we are tempted to take such a view at the present day; and some critics would even go so far as to say that the change which we are witnessing is comparable only to that new orientation on music which we associate mainly with the name of Monteverdi and the beginning of the Seventeenth Century. The old system seems to be in process of demolition, while the new and often boldly experimental ideas that are being developed tend to be bewildering both to unsophisticated listeners and to those whose function it should be to codify and coordinate them."

As the writer points out, this new orientation is not confined to any one country, but it has aroused peculiar interest in England, because it happens to have coincided with a sudden outburst of musical activity.

A striking feature of the new movement in music in all countries, has been the cult of the folk song. Mr. Boult reminds us that Haydn based his symphonies and quartets on the folk songs of Croatia, and that, later, he and Beethoven were both commissioned to make arrangements of the folk-tunes of the British Isles. In Germany, Brahms and Dvorak gave the folk song a new and more artistic aspect, and their example has been followed in England by composers almost too numerous to mention.

Two of the English compositions heard at Mr. Boult's concert were worth on folk song. In Mr. von Holst's "Country Song," the musical outlook is definitely modern. To quote Mr. Boult's analysis: "Its form is carefully designed and is simple in the extreme. A folk-song melody is played over by a single instrument unsupported by any harmony, for tunes of this kind belong, in spirit if not in fact, to an age when harmony was unknown; strings repeat it with a severely diatonic accompaniment."

A second folk song of livelier character is then introduced, repeated twice in different keys and timbres, but always on a deliberately monotonous base; then the first tune returns, more emotionally harmonized, and the piece ends with a coda in which the two tunes are ingeniously combined.

There are singularly fresh and charming qualities in Mr. von Holst's music, and his "Country Song," in spite of, or perhaps because of its simplicity and directness, will appeal to the average listener far more than the rhapsody of Mr. R. T. Woodman, which is fashioned out of similar elements, but on a much bigger scale. As a whole, the rhapsody leaves an impression of diffuseness; and a conspicuous weakness in the general design seemed to show that the composer has not yet realized, in the larger sense of the word, the importance of form. Mr. Woodman can write clever and attractive music, and future works from his pen will be greeted with interest.

Mr. Benjamin Dale's romance for viola preserves, as Mr. Boult says, "an almost Mendelssohnian elegance of form." It ignores folk song, strikes out no new line, and obtains its effects by studied technical finish. It is modern, however, in the luxuriance of its orchestral decoration. Indeed, the composer's technical resource often enables him to camouflage a certain banality of ideas that would be only too apparent in anyone less skillful. Coupled with the romance was an orchestral version by Mr. York Bowen of Kreisler's "Tambourin Chinois." One is sorry not to be able to compliment Mr. Bowen on his compliment to Kreisler, but one had the uneasy feeling that he did not understand Kreisler's work and that perhaps Kreisler would understand Mr. Bowen's even less.

The conductor, unless he regularly directs the orchestra with which he appears, labors under a handicap unknown to the more fortunate instrumentalists. Orchestral rehearsals are expensive; and however well he knows his business, the newcomer can do little more than get the broad outline of his interpretations. Nuance, detail, and polish are practically out of the question. If Mr. Boult did not strike one as being a remarkable conductor, he is at least capable; and perhaps the worst blameworthy note in his first concert was the undue deliberation with which he led his players through Beethoven's symphony in C minor.

Mr. Lancel Tertis, in addition to Mr. Boult's romance for viola and Kreisler's "Tambourin Chinois," played a viola arrangement of Bach's chaconne. Both

the latter items suffered considerably by translation, and one can only hope that cellists and virtuosos of the double-bass will be less adventurous than Mr. Tertis.

ENGLISH NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—Mr. Robin Legge gives, in The Daily Telegraph, a description of an interesting experiment in musical education. The headmaster of the London County Council school at Fulham, Mr. Harry Thomas, is a keen operatic enthusiast and has introduced the study of opera into the classes under his control. "We can only give one and one-half hours per week, or 6 per cent of school time, to music," Mr. Thomas states. "I am sure the time is well spent, and that soon every boy leaving school at 14 will look upon opera as an obvious portion of his life." The boys from 10 to 14 years of age are taught the simpler melodies from an opera, "Faust" and "Il Trovatore" are two examples, and Manrico's opening song, Fernando's cavatina, the gypsy chorus and other items have been studied in chorus. When, in a month or two, this music is thoroughly well known, the headmaster of the school proposes to give a lesson on the story of "The Troubadour" to all boys between 9 and 14 years of age, with a synopsis of the story, each scene being illustrated by the singing, by the various classes, of the music they have learned; and by instrumental performances of other portions. Ultimately it is proposed to invite parents and friends to this illustrated lesson, that they also may feel the new spirit that deals with the rational enjoyment of leisure time. But this is only the preliminary to the grand climax. For the final stage of this portion of the school curriculum is a visit to the "Old Vic," where the boys who have worked well may see on the stage the opera at which they have worked.

Mr. Thomas says that the 55 boys who witnessed the performance of "Faust" last October, after the necessary preparation herewith sketched, came away not only delighted, but critical. Mr. Thomas' idea is that every boy of 14 who leaves school should know by heart the best of at least four operas, and that they shall have witnessed the production of these operas on the stage. As Mr. Legge truly remarks, national opera buildings will come fast enough when audiences exist to demand them.

GENEVA, Switzerland.—At the fifth symphony concert held in Geneva lately, the symphonic poem entitled "Le Roi Arthur" was heard for the first time. The composer, Mr. Templeton Strong, is an American who has lived in Geneva for some years, during which time he has done much to assist in the improvement of music in the city. Considerable interest was taken in the performance, the composer being accorded an enthusiastic reception and called before the curtain at the close of the performance.

CHICAGO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The amount of vocal music which finds its way into the programs of symphony concerts appears to grow less season by season. There are probably good reasons for this. Singers are not as a rule committed to the most earnest examples of art, and when they present their repertoire to the conductor of an orchestra, that functionary often groans in spirit. Mme. Clausen, who appeared at the concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on March 8 and 9, is not one of those who believe that Strauss' waltz, "Primavera," would be a sweet thing to sandwich between the "Eroica" symphony and the prelude to Wagner's "Parsifal." She has sung several times with Mr. Stock's organization and has chosen admirable vehicles for her art. She chose well again at this concert—her pieces were an aria from Gluck's "Alceste," the familiar air sung by Joan of Arc, in Tchaikovsky's opera based upon the deliverer of France, and the Liebestod from "Tristan and Isolde"—but criticism, which could not be directed against her taste in songs, might well be directed against her taste in singing them. In her activities with the Chicago Opera Association at the Auditorium, Mme. Clausen made it clear that the mechanical production of some was well understood by her as the art of interpreting a composer's inspiration. Since then, something has happened to her notions of what good singing means. Clearly she has fallen into unfortunate habits. Through the fine music of the orchestral concerts, she sang in such a way as to prove that little was left but regret for an art that once was fine.

The principal symphonic feature of the concert was the suite, "Schéhérazade," which had not been heard here for 12 years, unless there should be counted the several performances which were offered by the dancers who disported themselves in the Auditorium under the direction of Mr. Diaghileff in 1916. Rimsky-Korsakoff's music has worn well in the years which have elapsed since first the suite was given to the world. The sumptuous color which must have astonished the earth in the eighties, still is sumptuous in 1918. The orchestral virtuosity still is as amazing as ever. In addition to the late Russian master's composition, Mr. Stock offered to his listeners the overture to Gluck's "Iphigénie en Aulide" and the prelude to "Tristan and Isolde."

The attachment of professional recitalists to the excitements of the concert room became more fervid than ever last Sunday. There were four musical entertainments presented on that day (March 10). Of these the most interesting, perhaps, was the recital given by Max Rosen, who, a

rival of Jascha Heifetz, made his first appearance in Chicago. The boy—he is not more than 16—delivered himself of an ambitious program, which included Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," which is inescapable this season; Beethoven's F major romance, two of Auer's transcriptions of movements from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," Sinding's "Alte Weisen," and the A major polonaise by Wieniawski. There was no doubt as to the talent of the lad. His tone is small, but it is of pleasant quality; his execution already is considerable, even if in certain pieces it gave one the impression that it was only just adequate to the demands which the composer made upon it. The enthusiasm of the listeners—assisted by a little professional encouragement—was unmistakably expressed, but upon the connoisseur the conviction must have been forced that young Mr. Rosen is not yet ready to take the field against Heifetz.

A pleasant entertainment was given in the Orchestra Hall by Evan Williams, a tenor who is better known to oratorio audiences than to those which take their pleasures in opera or in recitals. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of Mr. Williams' concert was the informal and comfortable relation which he established between himself and his listeners. The average concert is a frigid affair in which one sits in dignity and gloom while some artist or artists wait sounds upon the air. Mr. Williams' excellent project of treating his patrons as if they were human beings was aided by a goodly number of sailors who came to his concert from the training station at Great Lakes. These hearty chaps entered into conversation with the recitalist. They stood up and presented him with shrill vocal testimony of their esteem. They invited him to sing certain ditties which pleased them, and Mr. Williams gravely assented. They suggested an encore to an aria from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," but Mr. Williams, who would seem to have more reverence for Beethoven than most singers have, solemnly assured the gathering that one does not encore Beethoven. This must have given the young gentlemen from Great Lakes something to think about.

A tenor even more popular than Mr. Williams appeared in the Auditorium. John McCormack proved, as often he has proved before, that when the people take an artist into their affections they do not do it in any niggardly fashion. The vast building was packed to the roof, and hundreds of people sat upon the stage. The tenor offered them some excellent music and he sang the usual Irish tunes with the elegance and understanding of their romanticism which he had often made manifest before. And the encores were numberless—"I Hear You Calling Me" and other lyrics of his kind.

The fourth concert on Sunday was given by Hans Hess, a violinist. An entire recital devoted to music for the violin is a rather forbidding thing. Mr. Hess, who pressed upon his listeners the E minor sonata by Brahms, a sonata by Corelli, the "Variations Symphoniques," by Beethoven, and some smaller pieces, worked hard and well. He deserved to succeed, but it is possible to succeed with two sonatas for the violin.

ST. LOUIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Eddy Brown, the violinist, assisted in the thirteenth program of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, presenting the Tchaikovsky violin concerto. He met the technical demands of the composition with ease and put great vitality into his playing. He brought out effectively the contrast between the brilliant first and last movements and the quiet middle movement. The conductor, Max Zach, gave a delightful interpretation of the Mozart symphony in G minor, making of the four movements four pictures, beautifully done in miniature. Short numbers on the program were the Beethoven overture to "Coriolanus" and the Dvorak Slavonic rhapsody.

On Monday night, at the third of Ernest R. Kroeger's Lenten recitals, the progress of the étude from Clementi to Chopin was traced. Illustrations showed the value of the late, highly musical étude, as Chopin perfected it, over the purely technical earlier form.

TORONTO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Jascha Heifetz, the violinist, gave a concert here on March 4, with André Benoit as his accompanist. His program was as follows:

Sonata, E major, No. 2, Handel; concerto, D minor, Wieniawski; "Ave Maria," Schubert; minuetto, Mozart; nocturne in E minor, Chopin-Auer; "Chorus of Derwishes" and "March Oriental," Beethoven-Auer; "Zigeunerweisen," Sarasate.

The Toronto Symphony Orchestra gave its third concert on March 7, with Arthur Middleton, baritone, assisting. The orchestra presented the G minor symphony of Mozart, the "Danse Macabre" of Saint-Saëns, and the "Mignon" overture of Thomas. The soloist presented selections from "Le Caid" and "Barber of Seville" and a number of songs.

ORLANDO (FLA.) FESTIVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

ORLANDO, Fla.—With a presentation of Haydn's "Creation" the second annual musical festival closed here, 2 choruses of 200 voices, directed by Walter Drennen, taking part. The visiting artists of the festival included Mrs. Marie Rappold, soprano; Miss Jean Cooper, contralto; Reed Miller, tenor; Henri Scott, bass, and Mischa Elman, violinist.

MR. GABRILOWITSCH
DIRECTS PROGRAMSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

Eleventh program, Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Emery Auditorium, Cincinnati, O., afternoon of March 8, 1918; Ossiip Gabrilowitsch conducting: Jverture, Beethoven; Beethoven's symphony, 3 minor (Koechel 550), Mozart; overture-fantasia, "Romeo and Juliet," Tchaikowsky; concerto, No. 2, A major, for piano and orchestra, Liszt; overture, "Tannhäuser," Wagner. The soloist was Rudolph Ganz.

CINCINNATI, O.—As the performance of the program proceeded, hearers became more and more impressed with the individuality and power of the conductor. At the end, they applauded him in a way that showed they regarded Mr. Gabrilowitsch, orchestral interpreter, quite the equal of Mr. Gabrilowitsch, pianist. To begin with, they liked the visitor for his firm beat and for his repose of manner as he directed the players in the "Egmont" overture. They liked, too, his clean phrasing in that piece and his attention to details of scoring. Then, they liked him for the sentiment, without weakness, that he put into his reading of the "Romeo and Juliet" fantasia.

In the playing of the Mozart symphony, every meaning was brought out—nothing overdone, nothing left undone. The pace at which each movement was taken was easy, and the poetic qualities of the music were made strikingly evident.

The Cincinnati public evidently enjoys the system which brings forward a new conductor every little while. But it is doubly glad that Mr. Gabrilowitsch's services do not end with his presentation of this program. The soloist, Mr. Ganz, won much applause for his work in the Liszt concerto. He answered recalls by playing the Liszt Liebestraum, No. 2.

CINCINNATI NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—With Eugene Ysaÿe conducting, the Cincinnati festival opened on the evening of Tuesday, May 7, when Haydn's "Seasons" will be sung. On Wednesday, May 8, Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion will be presented in its entirety, the performance being in two parts, beginning at 5 o'clock p. m. On the afternoon of Thursday, May 9, the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra will give a program, with Mme. Margaret Matzenauer as soloist. On the evening of Friday, May 10, Kelley's "Pilgrim's Progress" will be presented for the first time. The text of this work, based on Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," is by Elizabeth Hodgkinson. On Saturday afternoon, May 11, the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra will give a second concert. On the evening of May 11, the festival will close with performance of the "New Life" of Wolf-Ferrari and the "Stabat Mater" of Rossini.

The soloists named to take part in the festival include: Florence Hinkle and Mabel Garrison, sopranos; Margaret Matzenauer, mezzo-soprano; Merle Alcock, contralto; Evan Williams and Lambert Murphy, tenors; and Clarence Whitehill and Reinald Werrenrath, basses. Adolph H. Stadernann will be the organist.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The cool talents of Pablo Casals, the violinist, and the warm colors of Rimsky-Korsakoff's symphonic suite, "Schéhérazade," were put in contrast at the performance given by the Philadelphia Orchestra at the Academy of Music last week. The scheme of the program was characteristic of the conductor, Mr. Stokowski (opening with the Russian number and running through Dorlay's concert passion for cello and "The Flying Dutchman" overture), and it was worked out with brilliancy.

The Dorlay number, which gave Mr. Casals his first opportunity to show his art in conjunction with a symphony orchestra here in two seasons, is a declamatory composition, highly symphonic in treatment and yielding important materials to the ensemble. A work which needs the unusual talent of an artist of Casals' character to bring vitality to its too too spontaneous numbers. It is enormously exacting, too, in its demands upon the technique of the executant, but the cellist played it in his usual off-hand, almost disinterested manner, with results wholly eloquent.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, at its concert on Monday night, presented the "Schéhérazade" suite, which the Philadelphia Orchestra ably performed the last two days of the previous week. It is a matter of general recognition here that, as far as the more expensive locations at the Academy of Music are concerned, the audiences of the Boston organization and those of the Philadelphia organization are as oil and water. Yet there are persons in the city whose only interest in orchestral concerts is in the music provided. For this reason, the avoidance of program duplication might well be a part of the plans of rival groups of players.

Hipolito Lazaro, the latest accession to the tenor forces of the Metropolitan Opera Company, made his first appearance in this city under the most auspicious circumstances. The offering was the perennial "Rigoletto," and in the cast with the new artist were such experienced and skillful singers as Giuseppe de Luca in the title rôle, Maria Barrientos as Gilda, Jose Mardones as Sparafucile and Sophie Braslau as Maddalena.

The tenor's value in opera seems to lie largely in his good presence and in his energetic manner of impersonation. As a singer, he is given much to loud notes, with which he impresses hearers in the upper part of the house

more than those near the stage. Mme. Braslau did an admirable piece of work in the rôle of Maddalena. It is fast becoming evident that she may safely be entrusted with any contralto part in the standard repertory.

MINNEAPOLIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A program of French music was played on Friday evening, March 8, in recognition of the visit of the French violinist, Jacques Thibaud, who contributed the Lalo F minor concerto. As a novelty, the E minor symphony by Henri Rabaud served to introduce the name of this composer to a Minneapolis audience.

It cannot be said that this introduction proved an unqualified success; for there are many qualities in the piece that separate it from the accepted ideal of symphonic construction. Granted that there is a wealth of material compressed within the four movements, and that considerable ingenuity has been manifested in securing tonal effects and in the adaptation of original instrumental devices, notably in the scherzo, yet there is a distinct lack of homogeneity in the work, considered as a whole.

Here and there little gleams of hope flash out, only to be suppressed and lost sight of in a maze of instrumentation. This is particularly true of the first and last movements, where the only pretense to clarity is the bare statement of the theme, which is immediately lost sight of, and only occasionally comes again to the surface. In the first movement, Rabaud has borrowed frankly from Wagner, almost too frankly, for the one outstanding feature is a nearly direct transcription of the call of the Valkyries, repeated frequently with no apparent reason. The second movement is undoubtedly influenced by Franck; but up to the coda, one cannot escape the feeling of listening to melody that is without emotion, without beauty or conviction. The scherzo is by far the best part of the entire work, and is cleverly worked out on individual lines, with some admirable instrumental combinations that achieve a definite result.

A return to chaos and incoherency is the principal characteristic of the final movement, relieved toward the conclusion by a sonorous impressiveness that made one think of what might have been had the composer adhered to simplicity of form instead of vainly trying to outdo some of our ultra-modern gods in the music world. Mr. Thibaud ennobled the Lalo concerto by his superb interpretation. In breadth of conception, suavity of presentation, beauty of tone and masterful ease, he is surpassed by none. He was given an ovation.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Undoubtedly the most important new orchestral composition, not only of the past week, but of the entire season to date, was Ernest Bloch's symphony in C sharp minor, which, with the composer conducting, was played on the afternoon of March 8 by the Philharmonic Society. The work is of the composer's youth, having been written when he was 21 years of age and first produced in part in Basel in June, 1903, two years after its completion. Though the writing of a young man, it discloses a maturity and a grasp of orchestral technique rare even in the most matured composer.

Bloch is a thorough master of the instrumental devices of the modern orchestra, but he never allows his craftsmanship to run away with his judgment; instead, he keeps it in its true place as the means of expressing to the full the poetic intent of his subject-matter. In the work under discussion, color is applied to the greatest advantage and without ever creating effect for effect's sake.

The work is cast in the traditional symphonic form, with the conventional four movements of varying tempi. The composer has furnished titles for the movements, thus: First part—"Doubts, Struggles, Hopes"; second part—"Happiness, Faith"; third part—"Struggles"; fourth part, "Will, Happiness." These titles, however, are not to be taken too seriously; indeed, the work is best listened to without any idea of program in the mind of the hearer.

The thematic material is apt and potent, capable of development and

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NATIONAL SUPPORT
OF MUSIC FAVOREDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Talking here at a meeting of the Musical Alliance, of the United States, an organization which favors an expansion of the musical life of the country, both industrially and artistically, and which seeks the establishment of a national conservatory of music, Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, said:

"Art is the world speaking to itself. It comes from the great fount and belongs to the people. We must break through the barriers which prevent them from receiving it. No education worthy the name is possible without music, which should take second place only to the rudiments, reading, writing and arithmetic."

"The educational system of the United States is much admired throughout the world—but it needs rounding out by adding, or rather, fusing the musical element with it. We have the will to do it and the energy; now we will draw on our genius for organization and build on the knowledge gained in other departments. Our Department of Agriculture at first tried to base its activities on personal opinion; now there are 50 experiment stations, and we have found what methods get the best results; we have arrived at exact knowledge with regard to it, a point we are far from with regard to education in general. But we are started along the way, the course is mapped; and music may take the same road."

"First we will have a bureau of some kind—either a department of the Board of Education or a bureau of fine arts—which will be a clearing house for the best musical thought of the world, with specialists in various lines available. We must find how children react to present methods of teaching. There are 375,000 schools in the country; are there 375,000 teachers to teach them music? Have we normal schools to produce teachers, and if so, are they working along the right lines?"

"We must know what other countries are doing, and how experiments in certain cities of the United States have turned out. And we must sift the knowledge through research and experiment, to the end that the American child will be turned out from the schools with a capacity for appreciation, tending toward a community of musical thought that will unite us and give us an expression of ourselves."

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Philosophic Idealism and Christian Science

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE human race, it has been said, is divided, whether it knows it or not, into materialists and idealists, into those, that is to say, who believe in the reality or in the unreality of matter. From Plato to Lord Kelvin, the idealist has insisted that matter is unreal because it is an effect and not a cause, a phenomenon and not a noumenon, whilst the materialist has been just as certain that matter is just all that does exist, and that everything else is in the nature of what Mr. Smucker would have classified as "trimmings." Everybody will remember that that convinced materialist, Lord Byron, once declared poetically, "When Bishop Berkeley said 'there was no matter,' And proved it—'twas no matter what he said."

Whilst Dr. Johnson, more prosaically, but equally illogically, arguing the question, with Boswell, outside the parish church, at Harwich, struck "his foot with mighty force against a large stone, till he rebounded from it," dismissing the good Bishop's "sophistry" with the declaration, "I refute it thus."

Even Boswell appears, as well he might, to have had some qualms as to the soundness of the great Doctor's reasoning. He did not see, he has left on record, how the Berkeleyan theory could be disposed of by "pure reasoning," though, he sententiously added, had it not been for the distraction of politics, the task was to have been essayed by Mr. Burke, who, he kindly explains, in the words of Dr. Goldsmith,

"born for the universe, narrow'd his mind,
And to party gave up what was meant
for mankind."

It would, as a matter of fact, have been hard to find any person less competent for the task than Edmund Burke. But it was, in recent years, taken up by a man, in every way, suited to the investigation, Thomas Huxley, who decided that the argument must be relegated to the category of drawn battles.

It has, indeed, to be admitted that Berkeley himself went perilously near justifying Huxley's judgment. If matter is the subjective condition of

the human mind, or the idea that the mind externalized, then so is sickness. To set to work, consequently, as Berkeley recommended, to cure sickness with tar water, is simply to repeat Dr. Johnson's object lesson of striking matter with matter to prove it real. If the stone was externalized by human thought, so was the doctor's foot and shoe, and how striking two unrealities together proved one of them to be real, it would take Dr. Johnson to explain. But, in just the same way, if sickness is a mental phenomenon, as Berkeley insisted that it was, then it must be destroyed mentally, and to employ one mental phenomenon, tar water, to destroy another mental phenomenon, sickness, whilst insisting that both are unreal, is about as reasonable as claiming, as Dr. Johnson did, that a phenomenon was a noumenon and so real, because you could strike it with another phenomenon. If, indeed, Dr. Johnson's object lesson could have proved anything, it would have been that two unrealities make a reality. If Bishop Berkeley's could have proved anything, it would have been that to destroy one unreality by the declaration, "I refute it thus," you must employ a second.

That, indeed, has been the dilemma of the philosophic idealist all down the centuries. And he has left the commonsense philosopher, as Huxley contemptuously dubs him, scoffing because he has studiously declined to take his own medicine, the medicine of mind. Once, in the first century of the Christian era, and once in the nineteenth, there appeared teachers who were prepared to push the theory of idealism to its natural conclusion, with the result that it passed, in their practice, out of the realm of philosophy into that of Science. As a matter of fact, however, the teaching of Jesus of Nazareth, in its primitive form, in the first century, and in its form, as rediscovered by Mrs. Eddy in the nineteenth, differed fundamentally from the idealism of Plato, of Abelard, of Berkeley, or of Huxley. All these teachers did nothing but transfer the reality of matter from the phenomenon to the noumenon, from effect to cause. The body, the materialist said flatly, is the reality, and if a mind exists in it, it is simply a material function. The body, said the idealist, is unreal because it is mind externalized. But inasmuch as you could not have mind

without thought, a human mind or noumenon necessitated a human body or phenomenon; and so, whether you called that phenomenon real or not, it was practically just as real as the mind producing it. Indeed, when you defined mind as real and as noumenon, and then insisted that it produced matter, you made it the cause of matter, and so more material than its own phenomenon. Now what Jesus of Nazareth taught was something vitally different. It was that Mind was God, was Spirit, and that as Mind or God could no more make anything unlike itself than a thorn could produce grapes, or a fig thistles, so that which was born of the flesh must be flesh, and that which was born of the Spirit must be spiritual. The unreality of matter, then, became something far more far-reaching than anything conceived of in philosophic idealism. Instead of a real mental phenomenon giving birth to an unreal mental phenomenon, this noumenon itself became unreal, became the counterforce of or the lie about the spiritual noumenon, God or Mind. This is the basis of the teaching of Christian Science, which Mrs. Eddy evolved from her study of the Bible. What she really reduced to scientific terms was the tremendous distinction Jesus drew between Spirit and matter, on the occasion of the visit of Nicodemus to him by night. "There is," she wrote, on page 468 of Science and Health, "no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." And again, on page 270, "Matter and Mind are opposites. One is contrary to the other in its very nature and essence; hence both cannot be real." And yet again, on page 584, "Matter has no life, hence it has no real existence."

This was the fundamental and logical teaching of Jesus the Christ, in the first century. It is the fundamental and logical teaching of Mrs. Eddy, given to the world in the nineteenth century. Accepted merely theoretically it has no more claim to serious consideration than Platonism or Berkeleyism, than the teaching of Anselm or Locke. That surely is why Jesus referred the disciples of John to his demonstrations rather than his words, and why James declared that faith without works was dead. And it was also, surely, why Mrs. Eddy wrote, on page 92 of the Church Manual: "Healing the sick and the sinner with Truth demonstrates what we affirm of Christian Science, and nothing can substitute this demonstration."

The Growing Corn

How the corn grows for hasty pudding, according to Joel Barlow's famous poem, written in 1796:

When now the ox obedient to thy call,
Repays the loan that filled the winter stall,
Pursue his traces o'er the furrowed plain,
And plant in measured hills the golden grain.
Thrice in the season, through each verdant row,
Wield the strong plowshare and the faithful hoe;
Then, . . . like a column of Corinthian mold,
The stalk struts upward and the leaves unfold;
The bushy branches all the ridges fill,
Entwine their arms and kiss from hill to hill.
Here cease to vex them; all your cares are done:
Leave the last labors to the ripening sun;
Beneath his genial smiles, the well-dressed field,
When autumn calls, a piteous crop shall yield.
Now the strong foliage bears the standards high,
And shoots the tall top-gallants to the sky; . . .
The loaded stalk, while still the burden grows,
O'erhangs the space that runs between the rows.
But now the moon
Calls for his hollow tree the sly raccoon;
And while by night he bears his spoil away,
The bolder squirrel labors through the day.
Both thieves alike, but provident of time,
A virtue rare, that almost hides their crime.
Then let them steal the little stores they can,
And fill their granaries from the toils of man;
We've one advantage where they take no part—
With all their wiles, they ne'er have found the art
To boil the Hasty Pudding; here we shine
Superior far to tenants of the pine. . . .
At last the closing season browns the plain,
And ripe October gathers in the grain;
Deep-loaded carts the spacious corn-house fill;
The sack distended marches to the mill;
The laboring mill beneath the burden groans,
And showers the future pudding from the stones;
Till the glad housewife greets the powdered gold,
And the new crop exterminates the old.
Ah, who can sing what every weight must feel,
The joy that enters with the bag of meal,
A general jubilee pervades the house,
Wakes every child and gladdens every mouse.

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A Public Duty for Every Man
It is especially necessary for us to perceive the vital relation of individual courage and character to the common welfare because ours is a government of public opinion, and public opinion is but the aggregate of individual thought. We have the awful responsibility as a community of doing what we choose; and it is of the last importance that we choose to do what is wise and right. . . . Public opinion can do what it has a mind in this country. It is debased and demoralized, it is the most odious of tyrants. It is Nero and Caligula multiplied by millions. Can there then be a more stringent public duty for every man—and the greater the intelligence the greater the duty—than to take care, by all the influence he can command, that the country, the majority, public opinion, shall have a mind to do only what is just and pure, and humane?—George William Curtis.

Hepatica

All the woodland path is broken
By warm tints along the way,
And the long and sunny slope
Is alive in sudden hope,
Where there comes the silent token
Of an April day.
Blue hepatica!
—Dora Read Goodale.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Blue Lake: Bernese Oberland

The Blue Lake, or Der Blausee, as it is called locally, which lies near Fribourg in the Bernese Oberland, is little known outside of Switzerland. It is surrounded by towering fir trees which rise like sentinels, their tops

clearly defined against the sky, while the snow-capped peaks of the Doldenhorn and the matchless Blumli-Alp form a superb background to this jewel-like lake which has remained untouched in all its natural beauty.

Its sapphire-colored waters, limpid and clear as crystal, can only be compared, in their beautiful hues, to the Blue Grotto of Capri. The lake lies nine hundred meters above sea level and varies in depth from ten to twenty

meters. Its sources are unseen springs and its outlets are also unknown; it does not freeze in the severest winters and its waters are pleasant to the taste. Learned men have not been able to discover the cause of its color but the various theories that this is due to animal or vegetable organisms in the water or to the mineral composition of the neighboring soil have been refuted by laboratory tests. In former days the proprietor, who at that time inhabited the chalet which stands near by, used to row visitors round the lake, entertaining them by throwing down small stones wrapped in white paper in order to show them how deep and clear the waters were. Sometimes these stones were quite a time before they reached the bottom and the iridescence in the water on the paper while the stones were sinking was a marvelous sight. Gigantic fir trees and pines lie petrified at the bottom of the lake and are said to have been there for centuries, but the waters are so clear that these trees seem to be within arm's length of the surface until the incredulous visitor finds that he is very far from being able to touch them with a long stick.

The drive from the Blue Lake to Kandersteg is a very beautiful one. Every turn in the road unfolds fresh views of the snow-capped range of mountains in the distance.

Windy March

Now Nature in her vernal green is clad,
And Windy March puts on the robe of May;
The primrose is abroad, the buds half-open their lips; all things are blithe and glad. . . .
—Hartley Coleridge.

General Smuts

"The man who wishes to know Jan Smuts has a right to demand, not a procession of disjointed images, but one great comprehensive work. Alas, the artist who will create this has not arisen among us. It will require a Thorvaldsen—nay, a Rodin, a modern—to draw with the tentacles of intuition the innermost out of Smuts; to visualize it for others, less gifted, by the aid of delicate sense and robust craftsmanship. Let him have the ear of a Leonardo, to detect among the raucous, farcical cries of the political circus its beauty and its tragedy." Thus writes N. Levi in "Jan Smuts: being a character sketch of Gen. the Hon. J. C. Smuts."

"He strives to see the panorama of life as one great, continuous canvas; but he is fallible, and it has occurred that he has deserved the reproach leveled by him in his student days at literature, viz., that it confused the temporal with the permanent. He never forgets that he is forging a chain, but the very earnestness and concentration of his nature will occasionally make him ignore the fact that the link upon which he is engaged is merely a link." "In his own person he is ever making true the proud boast of the Boer: 'Ons mens kan alles' (Our people can do anything). A nomadic, patriarchal existence has made the Afrikaner rest on his own strength, whether as a blacksmith, a deacon, a veterinary surgeon, a soldier, a tinker, or a tailor. Until the year of grace 1916 the only calling not exercised by the Boer was that of a sailor. Here you see Smuts stepping into the breach of national versatility. He occupies Dar-es-Salaam and other harbors by the cooperation of naval forces. His is the genius that

is not satisfied with rough-hewing; he rounds off."

"He is intolerant only of petty issues; his impatience is notorious, and he is a disciplinarian. That is why he so frequently collides with the trek-ox-like impassiveness of the average South African workaday. There is something lack-luster, lax, homespun about us, but only on the surface, and until we are roused. The Great Trek and the working of our deep-level gold mines are my warranty for this statement. A Piet Retief, a Rhodes, a Smuts comes at times to provide the stimulus, the 'ginger.' While it is being administered, we resent the operation. We settle down when we recognize that there is no meretricious quality in Smuts; he allows no tinsel, nothing flabby, slack, or gaudy. His handshake tells you all. He is sparing with this form of greeting—which in South Africa is overdone—but his grip is a revelation."

"Honored, feared, held in the deepest affection by those who know him best, masterful, resolute, not a little puzzling—this man is despised by none. Even the factions who see in him the author of their misfortunes have a sneaking regard for him; his undeniable virility secures him that. Of all our statesmen he is one who concerns himself most with detail. There are chinks in his armor, of course, and, though rarely, he will astonish his collaborators by neglecting important facts." "Finish and distinction ordinarily characterize his work. . . . His is a clear-cut personality. . . . His great master, Kant, demolished time and space, but the good people of Königsberg set their watches by the little professor's clock-like appearances in their

Water-Color

"If we start to trace the use of water-color to its original source, we find we have set out on a long journey for we discover this medium in the illuminated manuscripts of the Middle Ages and further back still on the papyrus rolls of ancient Egypt. But

both in the papyrus and in the medieval vellum we shall probably find out little actual connection with what we now understand as water-color drawing, which is rather an outcome of the drawings by painters in the Fifteenth to the Seventeenth centuries executed in various media as studies for larger pictures or simply as decorative designs or cartoons. The real development of the technique of the water-color drawing did not begin until the Eighteenth Century," Romilly Fedden says in "Modern Water-Colour," "when it was worked out, for the most part in England, by certain painters, of whom the most famous were Paul Sandby and John Robert Cozens. Previous to this time water-color drawing had not only been carefully outlined, but also shaded with black and gray throughout. Each of its component parts was worked up in monotone, and then individually stained or tinted, a transparent wash of cool gray being used for the sky and distance and a comparatively warm tone of brown for the foreground. The result arrived at was something similar in appearance to a color print and as false in tone as a colored photograph."

"The men before Sandby may be said to have been topographers, pure and simple. Indeed we find that Sandby and Cozens aimed rather at the improvement of the existing method of tinting drawings, than at anything in the nature of innovation. According to modern ideas they were merely illustrative draftsman whose 'views' were intended primarily for reproduction by means of copper-plate engraving, the connection between print and original being the reverse of the relation which exists today. Nowadays the cheap reproduction holds very secondary place to the original work, but in the earlier part of the Eighteenth Century the reproduction was in most cases all that counted. Drawings were made solely for the use of the engravers, and they had little or no monetary value."

"But now the pen began to give way before the brush. The brown foreground was less in evidence; the tints were less flat and conventional. A certain amount of modeling was introduced. An attempt was made at chiaroscuro in which the form outline still played an important part together with the new element of color. "Form and color were thus gradually taking the place of mapped outline and neutral tint. Painters were beginning to depend rather less on formula and a little more on individual expression. For now we discover the work of a young painter who was converting many other painters to his broader outlook, who was treating water-color as no one before had ever imagined it could be treated. To Thomas Girtin, who was born in 1775 . . . is due the distinction of creating the beginnings of water-color as we know it today; a pictorial art dealing with the tones and colors of nature and executed in colored paint rather than in tinted monochrome. Wherever we may choose to place Girtin with regard to the painters who came after him, we must acknowledge him as an innovator in his day. Not only was he the discoverer of un dreamed-of potentialities in water-color, but he was capable of withstanding much of the fixed idea and method of his time.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Medical Goose Step

"The war is not to be wasted." With those inspiring words a new campaign of compulsory medicine is launched upon an already troubled world. Up to now the people of the United States and other countries had imagined that the war was aimed at autocracy, was intended for freeing the nations from what has been generally regarded as Prussianism. This it appears is a mistake. What the war was intended for was to substitute the doctor for the junker, the pestle and mortar for the arsenal, the compulsory pill for compulsory service. The Bill of Rights and other safeguards of the liberties of the public are to be regarded as mere echoes of the barbaric age. It was all very well to insure a man freedom in religion, freedom to worship in whatever church he chose, but this was before the age of Kultur, and if anybody imagines that Kultur is confined to Potsdam, the medical profession is going to show him that this also is a mistake. It was outrageous that the people should be marshaled in battalions as cannon-fodder, but that they should be placed in medical detention camps, or sent to the hospital ward or the operating table, is just that careful solicitation for the good of their bodies that the church once so mistakenly manifested for the good of their souls. In plain English, it is parental government brought up to date.

The old priesthood was a favored caste which held the portals to the life beyond the grave, and exercised an exemplary discipline over human fears in consequence. Its twin brother, the military caste, exercised the same exemplary discipline in the way of putting the victim in need of the intervention of priestcraft beyond the grave. As a matter of fact the influence of the soldier outlasted that of the priest because the victim was quite sure of the effect of the soldier's sword, but was by no means sure of the effect of the priest's prayers. But the latest of the castes is the once despised surgeon and blood-letter, who struggles to occupy the throne which the priest and the soldier have vacated. For this reason the medical profession is a little touchy of any mention of the Bill of Rights. The battle of humanity for freedom of worship, it sees, bears a relation to freedom of medical practice which sets up an altogether disagreeable precedent. "The war is not to be wasted," means in reality, the war is not to be wasted for the allopathic school of medicine. There can be no doubt about this whatever. Let anybody who at all questions this read the two-column advertisements which have recently been printed in the papers of the United States.

"Why do we not examine all citizens every year?" It might be Torquemada, soliloquizing in the antechamber of the Inquisition, or Bishop Bonner, in trouble over the soul of a heretical Protestant in the era of "Bloody Mary." But it is really the Life Extension Institute which is asking the question, and the things that the Life Extension Institute is out to oppose are really very interesting. The first of these is quackery. Now quackery is the modern term for heresy. In the good old days a Protestant indulged in heresy if he went to a church which had not the imprimatur of some Torquemada or Bishop Bonner. Today a sick man is guilty of indulging in quackery if he visits a surgery which is not licensed by an allopathic physician. Then the Institute is out to oppose patent medicines. How history repeats itself. A patent medicine is a medicine which has not got the seal of the allopathic school upon it, just as the tracts of Wycliffe or the sermons of Bishop Latimer had not the approval of Bishop Courtenay or Bishop Bonner. An organ of this school, Medical Economics, is delightfully frank on this subject. It wants a health insurance scheme, just as do certain good people in California and other places, but it wants one shored up thoroughly against medical heresy, against anybody that is to say who is not an allopath. It wants a state medical service "with no lay representatives," no being underlined. How the human mind repeats itself. The sectarian human mind, from the day of the priests of Isis or of Cos down to the time of Torquemada and Bishop Bonner, and very much later than that, wanted a state religion with no lay representatives. Medical Economics wants "the quack and the semi-quack" warned off. Torquemada and Bishop Bonner wanted the infidel, the heretic, and the Turk warned off, and were quite as prepared to enforce compulsory conformity as Medical Economics is to enforce compulsory medicine. Medical Economics grows, indeed, quite eloquent in its horror of state control of the public health. Now is the time, now while the war is on, for the institution of federal health insurance, with no lay interference. After the war it will be too late. In its own delicate and joyous phraseology, "If we wait until after the war is over the same rotten old system of medical licensure, as well as the detestable bureaucratic 'Health Insurance' scheme of last winter, will begin to grind out the same old grist of inefficiency, preferential treatment, political slime, or utter indifference to the needs of the people and the profession at large." It was Sir William Gilbert, was it not, who invented that delightful expression, "and especially his cousins and his aunts." The perturbed Medical Economics unconsciously parodies this in the needs of the people, and especially those of the profession at large.

The medical Prussian, with his vade-mecum on medical Kultur, sees, it is quite evident, how much the fate of autocracy hangs on the war. Now or never, he says in effect, and it seems almost cruel to assure him that he has no more ultimate chance of success than Field Marshal von Hindenburg. Still, like the man at the piano in the mining camp, he is doing his best. He has appeared, for instance, in California, with the intention of taking over the school system. His idea is to devote whatever time is necessary to physical development in the schools,

and the remaining time to education. There you have the medical drill-master, intent on the medical goose step, crowned with the compulsory pill box, and armed with the serum syringe. There will be a daily examination of tongues, just as if they were kits, and presumably of all the other organs of the body. Then, after the children have had suggested to them how they may get every disease known, and are sufficiently frightened to become "germ-carriers," any time that remains may be devoted to the A, B, C. No wonder that one indignant parent, faced with a questionnaire as to whether his child was properly washed, got plenty of air, and was careful about its eating, on being told, in addition, that if these questions were not properly answered it would be detrimental to the child's standing in school, wrote a sarcastic letter to the principal and the Board of Education, in which he declared, "In order that the Board of Education may have all the highly personal information it seems to crave, I wish to say further that I am 39 years old, take a bath every day, cannot eat pumpkin pie without discomfort and that I have read all of Mark Twain and some of the Bible. My wife is younger than I, bathes at least twice a week, brushes her hair a hundred strokes night and morning, and is an Episcopalian of Quaker descent. If any further information of our home life and habits is essential to my daughter's protection in the matter of her scholarship rating, I stand ready to supply it."

It is to be feared, however, that the gentle satire will be lost. The Prussian drill-master, whether on the parade at Potsdam or in the schoolhouse in California, is always deficient in a sense of humor. But, as a matter of fact, probably, nothing has been seen quite so grotesquely ludicrous, since Dean Swift sent that remarkable proposal to Jane Waring, in which he inquired as to the amount of her fortune and her personal cleanliness.

Dutch Ships Useful, But—

THE acquisition by the Allies, by open or tacit consent of the Hague Government, of approximately 1,000,000 tons of Dutch shipping, 600,000 tons of which has been lying idle in American waters for nearly a year, means, in plain terms, an immediate addition of about eighty sea-going vessels to the Anglo-American trans-Atlantic mercantile fleet alone. It would be folly to attempt to underrate the importance of this reinforcement to the tonnage of Great Britain and the United States at this time. Germany, realizing the value of the Dutch merchant marine, sought long and anxiously an excuse for destroying it, but succeeded only in compelling it to seek shelter in friendly waters. Warning was given by Berlin that if the Dutch ships should be used to carry supplies for the Allies they would be sunk by U-boats; on the other hand, the Allies were determined that the Dutch vessels should carry on no commerce with nations having friendly trade relations with the Central Powers. As a consequence, Holland's position has been an embarrassing and an exceedingly delicate one. In this respect she has been relieved, to a great degree, by the decision of Great Britain and the United States to seize her shipping under international law, provision being made for all proper indemnification later on. It is the manifest purpose of the British and United States Governments to see that Holland receives equitable remuneration for the service rendered by her ships, whether this service be voluntary or involuntary.

This, however, is not the phase of the case of most importance now. It is in the highest degree fortunate that the Dutch merchant fleet can be made available to the Allies without delay. But had the American shipbuilding program been carried out as promised, there would have been no necessity for risking the complications which a seizure of the Dutch vessels may invite, complications of greatest concern to Holland, and involving the assumption of new obligations by the Allies, in that they will feel in duty bound to protect their willing or unwilling friend against Berlin. But even these considerations may be put down as secondary, when viewed in relation to the accepted duty of the United States to speed up shipbuilding to the highest possible point. The eighty Dutch vessels will be very useful now, but their acquisition will eventually be more harmful than helpful if it shall in any way lead to the relaxation of activity in American shipyards.

The Dutch ships will not solve the tonnage shortage. Six hundred thousand tons added to the present American merchant marine will, at the very most, mean only 10 per cent of the tonnage promised by the close of the present year, almost one-fourth of which has already slipped by. The weekly tonnage losses continue to be so great that the 600,000 Dutch tons would, unless reinforced by additions from the American shipyards, soon cease to affect appreciably the carrying capacity of allied trans-Atlantic shipping. Not merely hundreds of thousands, but millions of tons of new shipping are essential to the success of the allied cause.

This fact must not be lost sight of. There should not be a moment's pause in the shipbuilding program. Measures recently taken to accelerate construction should be supplemented with measures still more vigorous. Ships, whether wooden or steel, should be turned out, from this time on, not by the pair or even by the dozen, but by the hundred. Everything in the conduct of the war is dependent on ships. This is the thing to be kept foremost in the thought of the nation first and last.

Eighty Dutch ships are all very well in their way. They will help, but what is vitally needful is eight hundred United States ships at the earliest possible moment.

Why Not Close the Breweries?

THE presentation to President Wilson of a petition representing nearly 6,000,000 women, urging that the production of malt liquors in the United States be immediately stopped, in the interest of the conservation of foodstuffs, recalls once more the fact that a serious mistake was made by Congress in failing to provide for the interdiction of brewed as well as distilled liquors, in the provisions of the Food Control Act. Nothing pre-

vented this, of course, save the influence of the brewing interest with the National German-American Alliance and other pro-German organizations at their back.

There was not the slightest reason, otherwise, why beer should be exempted from a law which prohibited the making of mashes, for the distillation of whiskey, as a food conservation expedient. That foodstuffs should not be worse than wasted upon the manufacture of fermented liquors, the United States Food Administration, under guidance of the law, made a ruling, last September, that while the war lasted there could be no more making of beverages from cereals, tubers, fruits, grape cheese, apple cheese, fruit parings, cannery refuse, beet sugar, molasses, sour wine, or any other food material or feed, or by any of the products thereof. These are worth reciting as going to show how exacting are the requirements with reference to spirituous liquor; how lax are the war laws, or war regulations, relating to malt liquors.

The distilleries have practically been put out of business for the duration of the war, that food might be conserved. The public is asked to observe meatless and wheatless days that certain foods shall be saved. Everybody is cautioned against wasting foodstuffs, that the Allies and their armies may be fed. Millions of people are denying themselves little comforts and luxuries in order that there may be no lack anywhere. Even with all this, the Food Administration is now declaring that the saving must be increased. Meanwhile the breweries of the United States are consuming foodstuffs equal to 4,000,000 loaves of bread daily in the manufacture of a beverage the consumption of which increases the weight of the burden borne by the people.

It is the very height of folly that beer brewing should be tolerated an hour longer than is necessary to close the brewing establishments. They are a detriment and a menace to the nation and the allied cause. They strike at the morals and the patriotism of the public. Most of the people of the United States have nothing in common with them, or with those who handle or dispense their wares. They are, for the most part, enemy alien institutions, and the sooner they are put out of business the better.

The nation hopes that the President may see his way to making the only reply that can be satisfactory to the 6,000,000 women who have just appealed to him. They constitute only a fraction of the number in the United States who want the breweries closed, but they constitute a very much interested and a very important fraction.

The Caspian

IT WAS Hamlet who said "Twas caviare to the general," meaning something above the taste of the common people, and it is more than likely that the phrase had its origin in the great caviar trade of Russia's Caspian Sea. Here are caught the countless sturgeons which go to make up the caviar industry of the greatest inland sea in the world. The industry is rivaled only by the petroleum output of the immense oil fields round about the Caspian port of Baku.

Lying between Russian Caucasia and Turkestan, on the direct water and rail route to the Far East, the Caspian, which the ancients knew as the Sikum or Jurjan, spreads itself amid immense flat expanses of territory and vast, untouched material resources. Russia has never more than scratched the surface of them, and the Caspian teaches the true object lesson of Russia in the Near East, that she is still the foremost undeveloped country on the face of the globe. But if Russia comprises merely a thin coating of half-educated humanity spread over an illimitable surface, the Caspian has long given promise of the New Russia, with all its incalculable potentialities, which is in process of development. But only a promise. On its shores one seems to be forever wobbling between the Russia of yesterday and that of tomorrow. But what the morrow may bring forth, no one apparently knows. With Europe's granary of the Ukraine in German hands it may, of course, be possible for the German to control and exploit for himself these vast oil fields of the Caspian. He has merely to get on the train at Odessa and skirt the eastern territory of Caucasia, and presto, he will be able to get all the oil he may want for guns, factories, and explosives, and cotton to clothe his people and supply his textile industries. Will he, however, attempt it? There's the rub!

One of the curious features of the Caspian is that its tideless waters contain both seals and herrings, and thereby hangs a wondrous geological tale. The Caspian is now many feet below the level of the Black Sea, but in ancient times, long before the Parses, or fire worshippers, from Persia came as pilgrims to Baku, to worship the flaming gas fountains rising from the ground, and build their now ruined temple, the shores were, in some places, hundreds of miles farther inland than at present. In fact, the Caspian was once a huge body of water connected with the Sea of Aral, and probably with the Arctic Ocean and the Black Sea.

Baku was a Persian town down to the Eighteenth Century, when the Russians took possession. They definitely annexed the place in the Nineteenth Century, adapting the modern name from the Persian Badkub. The streets are irregular and narrow, and are lined with low wooden, flat-roofed houses, while the only architectural relief is offered by the ruins and Persian mosques. The notorious quarter known as "black town" is simply the petroleum refining district, the oil being piped to it from the wells. The famous petroleum wells of Baku go down to depths of from 700 to 1700 feet, and yield the oil from which kerosene is distilled. The heavier residue, called mazut, is used as lubricating oil, and also for fuel in the locomotives of the Transcaspian Railway. The lighter oil is conveyed to Batumi, on the Black Sea, in pipes, and is there shipped for export; the heavier oils reach the same port and Poti, also on the Black Sea, in railroad tank cars. It is this circumstance that gives color, if any, to the anticipation of a possible German control of the oil fields. The oil, to be useful to the Allies, would have to be conveyed by the long Archangel route, since it cannot be diverted through Persia to Baghdad or the gulf; but, with a Bolshevik Government in

power, there seems to be every likelihood of a first-come-first-served policy being pursued in favor of the German invader.

There is a large steamship traffic between Baku, or Petrovsk, and Krasnovodsk, for conveying the raw cotton from Ferghana, in Turkestan. Another port is Astrakhan, which, however, is back from the actual shore line about sixty miles, on the Volga.

The Russians have a small naval flotilla on the Caspian, and by a long-standing treaty prohibit all other nations from employing similar defenses. At various times since the days of Peter the Great schemes have been mooted for cutting a canal between the Volga and the Don, and so establishing unrestricted water communication between the Caspian and the Black Sea, but there are Russians who dream of canals which will restore the Caspian, in a measure, to the dimensions of those early times when the Caspian waters were an entire ocean in themselves.

Notes and Comments

THE actual meaning of the term "Bolshevik" may have aroused some people's curiosity. At any rate, information on the point is given by Mr. J. Y. W. MacAlister in a recent Times Literary Supplement. Bolshevik, says Mr. MacAlister, means "whole-hogger." The Majority which defeated the Minority at the 1903 Conference, he explains, were what you might call the whole-hoggers of socialism, and because of this they were called Bolsheviks, i. e., the biggest, or those who go for the biggest things. The Minority represented the Moderates, or thin-edge-of-the-wedge party, hence styled themselves Mensheviks, or the smaller, or those who go in for smaller things. The information is interesting, but it may rouse some Socialists' ire, for there are not wanting men of the party who think that, whatever "big things" the Bolsheviks have shown themselves "whole-hoggers" in supporting, socialism cannot be numbered among them.

THE whole state of Wisconsin has turned farmer! In an effort to feed its people at a cost less than is possible at the present high prices of necessities it has planned an enormous increase of acreage for crops. For this work the State has organized a War Preparedness Board, and purchased hundreds of tractors and plows, which will be sold to the farmers under favorable purchase conditions, but will still be under the control of the board. Thus, they will practically constitute "community implements." A peculiar feature of the scheme is that the farmer purchasing the implements is expected to plow his neighbor's land also! And the State adds: "We'll see that he does it, too!"

HUMOR in the British Parliament described by the parliamentary correspondent of The Westminster Gazette: "The spectacle of Mr. A. J. Balfour and Mr. Arthur Lynch as brothers under attack is a sight for kings, and according to Mr. Lynch it delights the heart and softens the banishment of the ex-King of Greece. A question had been put concerning the correspondence between the ex-King and his partisans in Greece. Mr. Lynch as a 'supplementary,' asked the Foreign Minister if he was aware that ex-King Constantine was publishing a paper in Switzerland in which he was called King of Greece, and 'in that paper,' added Mr. Lynch, 'he abuses the right honorable gentleman and myself.' Mr. Balfour smiled modestly under the honor which had been thus thrust upon him. His verbal comment was not forthcoming."

KENTUCKY now lacks only eleven counties of being all bone dry. Under the operation of an act just signed by Governor Stanley, liquor can no longer be shipped into any of the other counties of the State, save in violation of law. Moreover, Kentucky is now on the point of adopting a statute which will add a tax of \$1,000,000 to the already heavily taxed liquor stock remaining in its warehouses. On top of this comes the news that the House of Representatives of Texas has passed a bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous or malt liquors within that State. A little more of this and there will not be a wet spot throughout all Dixie.

IT WAS not possible that the Almanach de Gotha should be allowed to retain its place among reference books unchallenged. A new Almanach, this time, de Bruxelles, has arisen, edited by M. Jean de Bonnefon, who denounces the old Gotha as a German-exploited publication. M. de Bonnefon adds, interestingly enough, that the Gotha, in its original form, was only a continuation, a crib, in fact, of a French work, "the Etat de la Cour des Rois de l'Europe," which was published in Paris, by M. de Sainte-Marthe, as early as 1670. The new Almanach, which is described as an "annuaire genealogique, historique, heraldique des maisons souveraines, princières, et ducales, pour prendre la place de l'Almanach de Gotha, qui est allemand," has thus some good French antecedents of its own, and it is showing its pedigree by appearing from its Paris publishing house, Mansi et Cie., like Madame Malbrough's page, "tout de noir habillé." Undoubtedly there is a certain "ton" about black which is wholly lacking in crude plebeian red.

A SAMPLE of the German way of doing things is found in the action of those officials of the Hamburg-American Line who were lately sent to a United States prison, after having been convicted of attempting to coal German warships at sea. When the German ships were taken over by the United States Government it was necessary to repair damages due to the attempts of Germans to render the vessels useless. Hence the Government asked the Hamburg-American officials for the plans of the ships. These men protested that they were loyal citizens of the United States, and that the ships' plans were in Germany. The Government, therefore, was obliged to make the repairs without the plans. When, recently, the Government seized the Hamburg-American offices all of these ships' plans were found in the safe.